The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 48 NO. 15 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1915 PRICE THREE CENTS

65 FARM SURVEYS

Gave Fine Address Before Peach Blossom Grange

GOVERNMENT EXPERT PRESENT

Prof. E. A. Brown government farm management demonstrator, with L. H. Cooch, county farm agent, and Agents Pence and Peyton of Kent and Sussex counties, respectively, came to Middletown Friday evening, and addressed an open meeting of Peach Blossom Grange, giving the result of the survey of 65 farms made from the government agricultural bureau, in what is termed the Mid letown area. The survey was made for the purpose of figuring out the condi ions of that section, from an agricultural standpoint compared with others, located similarly. A survey of the land of 65 farms was made, and a careful record of the income and expense on all was computed, with the object of informing the farmer if he is farming his land to the best advantage.

Prof. Brown gave some very interesting figures and comparisons.

SIXTY-FIVE AVERAGE FARMS SURVEYED

The 65 farms visited lay in a district bounded by Mt. Pleasant, McDonough, Townsend, Odessa and Middletown. Fifty of the r are rented by tenants, and on the average show good incomes; only five show a minus income, and four of the five are farmed by owners, showing, according to Prof. Brown, that the tenant system of farming in vogue in this section is a success. The records figure out the net labor income of the farmer, by taking account of the amount received from all sources and substracting from this the expense, plus 5 per cent for interest on investment; 65 farms, averaging 217 acres each, gave an average income of $1,412. The average capital of tenants $4,269; average capital of owner, $20,848; average acres per farm, 217; average crop acres, 146; average horses, 10; average cattle, 17; average poultry, 130; average farm hands, 3.6; average wheat acreage, 63; average bushels per acre, 28; average price per bushel, 97 cents; average corn acreage per farm, 50; average yield per acre, 52; average price per bushel, 70 cents.

LARGER FARMS MORE PRODUCTIVE

Prof. Brown showed by figures that the larger farms were by far the best productive farms per acre, as on them he found the stock more productive than on the smaller farms, 75 per cent of the income of these farms coming from crops, and 25 per cent from stock. The cattle business was not found up to the standard of some areas, that he has visited, as the average income per cow was found to be $51; of the 17 best farms the average was $61; on the one best farm of 345 acres, $106. He estimated the value of the land of 65 farms at $75 per acre, and said that it was superior to any land he had seen in Delaware. According to the figures of Prof. Brown, the landlords are getting on an average of 8½ per cent on their investment. Several landlords, who were present did not agree with this.

SOME FARMS PAY FULLY 23 PER CENT

Some of the farms paid as low as 2 per cent and some as high as 23 per cent. These figures are based on the producers of this year, which have been somewhat above the average year. He also showed that the horses work less in the area than any other he had visited, due, he said, to the fact that the horses are too small, and he advised that the farmers breed larger horses. Alfalfa was found to be grown on only ten farms, but where it was grown was very productive, averaging 3 2 10 tons per acre. He advised the farmers to sow it, believing this to be the solution of the feed problem. Prof Brown paid a tribute to the farmers of this section, saying the average labor income is far above that of many sections he has visited.

Meirs—Kelley Wedding

Mr. David Allen Meirs and Miss Emmalena Kelley were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Francis Hardy Moore, D. D. of the Forest Presbyterian Church, of this town, at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. George D. Kelly, 1506 Clayton street, Wilmington, Wednesday, April 14th, at twelve o'clock. The bride wore a gown of white braided voile and carried a bouquet of white roses with embroidered chiffon streamers. The going away dress was navy blue gabardine with hat to match and a large corsage bouquet of white gardenias. She was the recipient of many handsome presents.

The house was beautifully trimmed with ferns, smilax, pink tulips, hyacinths, sweet peas and carnations and the breakfast was served by Caterer Jones.

The guests were Mrs. Kelley of Wilmington, Mrs. Julia Kelly, of New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowers and Miss Clark, of Wilmington; Mrs. Francis H. Moore, of Middletown; Mrs. John Meirs, Miss Meirs, of New Jersey, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wain Meirs, of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Meirs will reside near Cream Ridge, N. J., where the groom is extensively engaged in agriculture.

THE TRANSCBIPT $1.00 per year

INSTRUCTS SUPERVISORS

A meeting of the ten road supervisors, representing the various hundreds in New Castle county, was held in the office of County Engineer James Wilson on Monday afternoon, at which time Mr. Wilson instructed them as to their duties.

The county engineer advised them that in order to obtain the best results the roads should be completed before the latter part of June or should be deferred until the following spring.

"All gutters, ditches and culverts," he said, "should be cleaned out early in the spring in order to prepare for the heavy rains that will follow. Then they should be gone over again in the fall to prepare for the winter so that no water may lie in them or become frozen. Bridges should be carefully examined and their condition reported to the office of the county engineer and if in dangerous condition they should be blocked off until repairs can be made. A few dollars spent with care at the proper time may often save many times their value later on."

After the meeting, the supervisors, accompanied by J. Harry Pierson, secretary, were escorted to the Hotel duPont, where a dinner was served, Mr. Wilson acting as host.

The supervisors and the hundreds they represent are as follows: Thomas P. Casey, Brandywine; Reuben Hall, Christiana; Elwood Woodward, Mill Creek; George W. Burris, New Castle; Steward L. Beck, Red Lion; John W. Powell, Pencader; J. C. Allston, St. Georges; Levi Lattomus, Appoquinimink; George W. Bradley, Blackbird; Charles P. Wollaston, White Clay Creek.

ODESSA

Miss Helen Watkins is the guest of relatives in Wilmington this week.

Mr. Harold Morris visited friends in Wilmington one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Aspril, of Wilmington, were recent visitors with her mother Mrs. R. J. Mailly.

Mr. Fred A. Reynolds was a recent visitor with her brother Mr. George Buckson and family.

Mr. Eugene McCoy who has been spending some time in Fort Valley, Ga., has returned home.

Mrs. William McClay is spending a few days this week with her sister Mrs. Loney Slaycum, in Cambridge, Md.

Quite a number of the school children here have been suffering with the mumps.

Mrs. Henry Kronemier and sister Mrs. Shannon were guests of friends in Dover on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward and daughter were Dover visitors part of last week,

Miss Belle Rose, of Philadelphia, was an over Sunday visitor with her brother Mr. Perry Rose.

Mrs. J. A. Finley, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Aspril p rt of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. French and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Jeffers, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Dr. E. B. Lode, wife and son, of Cleaveland, Ohio, are spending this week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Townsend.

PORT PENN

Miss Mable Othoson, of near New Castle, spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. Chris Bendler.

Dr. Milligan held services three nights this week, prepartory for the communion services to be held on Sunday next.

Mrs. Frank Torbert and Miss Mary Torbert, of Camden, N. J., are the guests of Mrs. Torbert's parents Mr. and Mrs George Shelton.

Rev. R. W. Cooke occupied the pulpit in the M. E. Church, on Sunday for the first. In his sermon he earnestly appealed for the co-operation of the people to help make this year a successful one. As this is Rev. Cookes' first charge, we hope that he will be ably assisted in his work.

Mrs. A. Eaton one of the oldest residente of our town passed quietly away on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Eaton who was in her 84th year has been a remarkable woman. She has been feeble for several years past, and had several bad attacks, but owing to a good strong constitution, she would be about in a short time, but her illness was brief when the end came. She was a member of the M. E. Church for years and was a regular attender until she was unable to walk there. Five sons and two daughters survive her. Two of the sons reside in Texas. Funeral services were held from her late residence on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, Dr. Milligan officiating. Interment in Hickory Grove Cemetery.

New Century Club News

Mr. Eward J. Cattell, City Statistician, of Philadelphia, delightfully entertained the members of the New Century Club and other guests in the Parish House, on Tuesday evening. His subject was "Thank God for Life." Next Tuesday's program will be, Piano Recital, Miss Frances Watkins, of Odessa.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. C. V. Jaquith was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

John J. Hoffecker of Philadelphia is spending several days in town.

Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs is at Ellendale for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Reed.

Rev. and Mrs. P. L. Donaghay and children were Philadelphia visitors last week.

Mr. Alexander Metten is improving after a severe illness at his home on Main street.

Mrs. C. J. Freeman is at home after a visit of several weeks with her parents in Philadelphia.

Misses Lillian and Leah Ginn, of St. Gertrudes Academy, Md., spent Saturday with Mrs. J. E. Ginn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gibson, of Philadelphia, spent last Sunday with their father, Mr. Joseph L. Gibson.

Miss Emily Frazier, of Philadelphia, and Miss Marion Cochran, have recently returned from a trip to California.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds has been spending several days with her sister, Mrs. William R. Cochran in Media, Pa.

Miss Emma Brown has returned home after spending several weeks with relatives in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Dr. Robert A. Comegys, of Philadelphia, was an over Sunday visitor with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Miss Mary Lewis has returned to her school in Sea Girt, N. J., after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lewis.

Rev. and Mrs. Francis H. Moore attended the wedding of Miss Emma Kelly of Wilmington, well known in Middletown, and Mr. Allen Miers of Cream Ridge, N. J., on Wednesday. Dr. Moore performed the marriage ceremony.

FOREST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, April 18th, 1915.

10.30 A. M.—Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M.—Sunday School Session.

6.45 A. M.—Christian Endeavor. "One Day in Seven for the highest Things," Ezekl 20:1 20 (Sabbath Observance meeting.) Leader, Miss Cinderella Whitlock.

7.30 P. M.—Evening Service.

The Radioptican and musical entertainment given on Friday evening, by the Christian Endeavor Society, was quite a success

The church is making arrangements for the entertainment of the Presbytery of New Castle which meets in the Forest Church on Monday, April 19th, at 1.30 p. m. On Monday evening, the Rev. Chales L. Candee, pastor of the Westminister Church, of Wilmington, will preach, and on Tuesday evening the Rev. Leighton, W. Eckard, D. D., Agency Secretary of the American Bible Society, will deliver an address on "Our Heritage." Special music wil be rendered by the choir and all are cordially invited to attend the proceedings of the Presbytery. The following is the Docket:

1. Presbytery constituted with prayer.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reception of members.
4. Election of officers.
5. Induction of Moderator into office.
6. Orders of the day.
7. Report of Committee of Arrangement.
8. Sessional Records received and referred to Committee.

4 P. M. Recess for Conference of Committees.

7.30 P. M. Divine worship, with sermon by the retiring Moderator, Rev. Charles L. Candee.

Adjournment.

Tuesday, 9 A. M.

9. Open with Prayer.

Revision of the Roll.

10. Reports of Committees.
11. Calls received and installations arranged.

Pastoral Dissolutions and Dismissions.

12. 10.30—Order of the Day.

Reports on Sustentation and Home Missions.

Foreign Missions.

13. 11.30—Order of the Day.

Narrative of Christian Life and Work with Devotional Service.

Recess 12.30 to 2 P. M.

14. Reports of Committees.
15. 2.30—Order of the Day.

Election of Commissioners to General Assembly.

16. Report of Committee on Publication and Sabbath School Work.

Statistical Report of the Churches.

17. Reports of Committees.
18. Vacant Churches.

Invitations for next Stated Meeting.

Order for Adjournment.

19. Reading of the Minutes of this meeting.

Recess until 7.30 P. M.

20. 7.30—Popular Meeting.

Address by Rev. Leighton W. Eckard D. D. Agency Secretary, American Bible Society.

Theme: "Our Heritage."

21. Vote of Thanks.
22. Adjournment.

THE AMUSEMENT PARK

The making of the School Amusement Park is going forward. The buildings on the strip bought from Mrs. Algire have been removed, and those belonging to her estate, moved out of the way.

The neat little edifice that was bought has been taken to the southwest corner of the lot and set on masonry. It has two rooms about 14 by 12 feet each, and will be used for a Club House.

A high board fence has been built on the west, and the entire grounds will be finally enclosed. The field has been pretty well leveled up already, and will later receive the final touches needed to fit it for ball purposes.

While it may in some instances prove to be a trifle small for heavy batters, still for the common hits which make up 80 or 90 per cent of the whole it will do, while as a general play and athletic grounds for the School pupils it will become a highly useful institution, one one that will reflect credit upon the School Board's judgment.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

REV. LOUIS A. BANKS

The Anti-Saloon League announces that the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, known throughout the country as one of the leading Divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an author of wide reputation and an evangelist of tremendous power, will speak at various points commencing April 25th, and will be at Bethesda M. E. Church, this town, on Monday evening, April 26th, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

ST. ANNES' CHURCH NOTES

The Second Sunday after Easter.

Morning Prayer, Litany & Sermon, at 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School Session at 11.45 A. M.

Evening Prayer and Address at 7.30 P. M.

Meetings:—The Ladies' Guild on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

The Woman's Auxiliary on Friday, at 2.30 o'clock.

SERVICE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 7.30 P. M.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman D. D., Bishop of the Diocese will visit St. Annes' Parish on Sunday evening, May 9th, to administer the Rite of Confirmation.

The Confirmation lectures will be given in the Church on Wednesday afternoon, at 4.15, All those who are contemplating being Confirmed are expected to be present.

At a Vestry meeting held at St. Annes' Rectory on Monday evening, Mr, M. N. Willitts and J. Gaylord Bragdon, were elected delegates to the Annual Convention of the Diocese, which will be held in Christ Church, Dover, Del., on May the twelfth and Mr. William G. Lockwood and Mr. J. B. Foard were elected Alternates.

The Junior Auxiliary closed their meeting for the season on Friday afternoon, April 16.

The Rector of St. Annes' has been asked to take charge of St. Andrews' Church, Wilmington, during his vacation period this Summer.

Bethesda Church Notes

April 18th. 9.30 A. M.—Brotherhood Devotional meeting

10.30 A. M.—Public worship with sermon. Subject, "My personal responsibility."

2 P. M.—Sunday School.

7.30 P. M.—Public worship with sermon.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The persons who are to canvass the Methodist Constituency according to the New Financial Plan will not be ready to visit the people next Sunday, as was expected, owing to some unavoidable delays, the canvas will be postponed until Sunday, April 25th, 1915.

The teams will meet at the church at 1 o'clock, P. M. on that date.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for week ending April 8th, Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Mrs. Bertha Griffin, Mrs. W. Douglas, Miss H. Kernochan, Miss Annie Boyer, Leon Black, Joseph Johnson, Suell Kate, Julius Weier, William Wright, T. J. Wehoman, John Hunter, R. Herson.

CLEANLINESS & PRIDE

Look Over Your House and its Surroundings

DO THEY NEED PAINTING

"Cleanliness, thrift and civil pride," are named as "the essentials," of a movement that has quickly become nation-wide. Last year more than 2,220 towns and cities in the United States had successful "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaigns. Take a look at your house and outbuildings. Do they need paint? Then paint them, and if you can't afford to paint your outbuilding use plenty of whitewash as it is healthy. Prepare now to paint the house before the gnats are flying. There are a great many houses in this town that need paint. You should face and dispose at once of the question whether yours is one of them. Paint needs no argument. Like virtue, it is its own reward. "Why should I paint my house?" can, it is true, be answered in words A volume might be written on why you should paint your house. But with all that, the paint itself gives the best answer. When you have painted the house, and look at it, there is no question left in your mind, nor in your neighbors' minds, nor in the minds of the strangers who passes by your gate. It is hardly worth while for us to argue why any body should paint. What The Transcript wishes to do is to get the suggestion into the minds of the whole town. We hope to see this town painted this Spring not, necessarily painted red, but painted. We wish to get all the people thinking along a train of thought that will result in individual cleaning, painting up, and whitewashing incidentally, but in a spontaneous community movement. If that result is achieved it will mean something worth while to everyone of us. The individual will look with pride and pleasure upon his own home, and we shall all derive an added pride and satisfaction in our home town. We shall be glad for strangers to see it, and remark: "Well, this is a live town. These people know what paint is for. This ought to be a good town to live and do business in." And they will make comparisons between our town and other places, where the people have neglected this important matter. And we might add that we all must do something to help put new life in our town, as it is now dragging along. There is not so much an analogy between paint, for houses, towns and dress for the individual, as there is between paint and individual linen. Excesses, sins, follies lie in the domain of dress; but the matter of fresh linen and shoes properly cared for, is another sort of matter. This more like the matter of paint, soap and water to the house.

WASHINGTON CAMP, NO. 9

It is not to be thought that very many young men who cross the threshholds of our Camps and become impressed with the teachings they receive therein, leave the Camp without being better men than when they entered it. This is one of the orders that takes a boy of sixteen years and if he will attend our meetings, makes out of him a man by installing into him his duty to God and his fellowmen. The P. O. S. of A. constantly has worked, is working, and always will work to bar the lawless and illiterate inhabitants of Southern Europe from our shores,

Washington Camp, No. 9, has established communication with Camps at Townsend, Odessa, Warwick and Port Penn in reference to Degree Work, as this Camp has a fully-uniformed and efficient Degree Team which guarantees its work to be satisfactory and impressive. In all probability this Degree Team will visit many other Camps in close proximity to this town; and futhermore will put Middletown "on the map" so far as concerns the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Federal Government Paid $54,800

It cost the Federal Government $54,862 to wage its warfare upon the foot and mouth disease in Maryland last winter, according to a statement at the Department of Agriculture. Uncle Sam had an expense throughout the entire country in fighting the cattle disease of $3,273,077, of which $2,338,306 went to compensate owners of cattle which were killed by the agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Will Raise Chiefs

The Improved Order of Red Men will hold a Public Raising of Chiefs in the Middletown Opera House, Wednesday, April 21st, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Chiefs of Appoquinimick, No. 24, of Odessa, Mohawk, No. 55, of Townsend, and Seneca, No. No 44, of Middletown, will be raised by the Great Sachem and the great Chiefs of Delaware. Come and spend an evening with the Red Men. Admission free.

Will Hold Bake

There will be a bake Saturday, April 17th, in the vacant room adjoining Mr. P. L. McWhorter's residence on East Main street, under the direction of the teachers and pupils of Middletown school for the benefit of athletic supplies. Open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. Cakes, pies, rolls, candy, &c, for sale.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

William P. White, president of City Council, was summoned to the bedside of his father, the Rev. John White, at Laurel this morning. The Rev. Mr. White, it was reported, was in a serious condition from blood poisoning, he having injured his hand some time ago. The wound has become infected.—*Evening Journal.*

The above sort of item is one of the commonest pieces of news in the daily and weekly newspapers—deaths from tetanus or lockjaw, and from blood poisoning caused by the introduction into some trivial wound of the deadly germs which are sometimes found in dirt or in the splinter or iron barb that infflicted the wound.

The fact of the trifling character of injury makes it all the more dangerous, because of the consequent neglect to sterilize it, and keep it covered till the skin has healed.

Any injury, even the most triffling, that breaks the skin may be dangerous because of a possible infection and should therefore, be suspected, and simple, preventive measures taken at once, and followed, if need be, by remedies later.

Thus, the wound, if a small one on the hand, etc., should at once be thoroly cleaned and sucked, and a free bleeding induced to wash out any deadly germs from the soil or the object causing the injury, thus preventing these germs from being carried into the general circulation. If the wound be not deep, but so open that the air and light can come at it freely, and if profuse bleeding follows, it is less dangerous so far as infection is concerned.

Some persons have blood of so strongly germicidal a character that it of itself commonly destroys all these foreign poison germs, but this is not the case with everyone, and persons should not think they can with impunity neglect these remedial precautions because now and then they see some one do so safely..

All such wounds (or more serious ones in a "first aid" way) can be successfully treated by a simple household remedy, Phenol Sodique, that not only prevents this deadly germ infection but also the introduction of those germs from the air which cause suppuration. The prompt use of this home remedy thus prevents inflammation and effects that quick uniting of the cut or broken skin edges that surgeons call "healing by first intention." This treatment consists in wetting the thoroly cleansed wound with this Phenol Sodique, and then doing the wound up in cotton thus saturated.

The writer is totally without fear of any disease under the sun—perhaps the fearfully infectious bubonic plague excepted—and habitually takes health risks other folks dare not, yet he has made it an invariable habit whenever such a trifling injury that breaks the skin occurs, at once to knead the flesh around the wound thoroly, and then suck it well, and finally to treat as above with Phenol Sodique.

To keep the liquid from evaporating, he takes a piece of the thin sheet rubber such as dentists use, and after applying to the wound the cotton wet with the Phenol Sodique, enfolds it in such a way as to prevent it drying out. As a result, in a few hours all the germs are killed, including those which would have caused the inflammation and pus, and the wound, which may now be covered with court plaster, makes a prompt recovery without any of that soreness, and inflammation which often annoys one for days, if nothing worse.

This Phenol Sodique is a happy mixture of soda and phenol, or carbolic acid, and acts like magic, cleansing, soothing and healing. The phenol as a germicide kills the germs that in these various ways generally infect the wound. This formula, over a half century ago, received a prize of $1000 offered in France for the best household remedy for burns, wounds, etc. No home should be without a bottle of this invaluable remedy, since it is as cheap as it is useful, and can be had at any drug store. Its early use certainly will save a deal of pain and annoyance, and may save life.

THE THUMB NAIL MAN.

WARWICK

Mrs. S. H. Duryea spent one day this week in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Holden, of Baltimore, are spending some time with Mr. Charles Holden.

Mr. L. P. King, Sr., returned home on Wednesday, after attending the M. P. Conference at Washington.

Mr. F. Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Square, was a week-end guest of Miss Mame Merritt.

Miss Eula Vinyard is spending the week-end with her sister Mrs. Guy Johnson, in North East.

Misses Minnie Briner and Mary Rake, of Reading, Pa., spent from Saturday until Wednesday at the home of Judge Merritt and family.

Mr. John Lofland and son Jack, of Philadelphia, were guests of his mother Mrs. Mary Lofland Wednesday and Thursday.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per Year

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

Mr. R. Moley Will Give an Attractive Course

DELA. SOIL REQUIREMENTS

Mr. Raymond Moley will give a new and an attractive course in the Summer School of Delaware College beginning June 28. It will be a luminous and suggestive treatment of the present crisis in world affairs growing out of the great war. Mr. Moley is peculiarly fitted by his study and experience to make such a course informing and inspirational. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and of Columbia University. He has studied largely with Prof. John Bassett Moore, that distinguished Delawarean who has world reputation in this field of activity. This course on International Relations will make a strong appeal not only to the students in the Summer School but also to the citizens of Newark and members of the faculty. There will be five lectures a week.

The outline of the course is as follows: International Relations. A study of the war and peace problem with particular reference to the movement for more effective international co-operation; a brief review of diplomatic history since 1878; the recognized rules of war summarized; the case for war; the place of force in modern civilization; ethical, economic, and biological aspects of war and peace; competition versus co-operation; and future outcome.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS FOR DELAWARE

The Department of Agronomy of Delaware College is conducting a pot culture test in the experimental greenhouse on the fertilizer and lime requirements of seven of the chief soil types of the State. These soils have been collected from the following hundreds: Millcreek, Pencader, two from Dover Hundred, North Murderkill, Lewes and Rehoboth and Blackbird. Sixteen four-gallon pots are used used for each type of soil. For each series, various elements of plant food, singly and in combination, are applied to the various pots. Wheat is the first crop grown, and clover will follow upon the harvesting of the wheat. The results will show some of the plant food requirements of those types of soil which constitute a large area of the State.

STUDENT RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP

Mr. Paul Emerson, a graduate in the course of agriculture at Delaware College, 1914, who is taking two courses at the University of Pennsylvania and also carrying thesis work in Soil Bacteriology under Dr. Manns for a Master's degree from Delaware College, has been selected to fill a research fellowship at the Iowa State College. This appointment pays $500 a year, and gives an opportunity to work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. These fellowships are only two in number and the competition is open to all colleges of the United States.

Dr. Percy F. Brown, Chief in Soil Chemistry and Bacteriology, at Iowa State College has written Mr. Emerson as follows:

"We have decided to recommend you for a research fellowship in Soils, provided you are prepared to accept the position. Will you please write me at your earliest convenience whether you will accept the position. I will say that our recommendation practically amounts to assignment of the fellowship."

Mr. Emerson has received another letter saying that he has received the appointment.

EDWARD WALDO EMERSON LECTURES

On Thursday afteruoon, April 8th, Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson, delivered a lecture on four New England writers: Hawthorne, Lowell, Longfellow and Holmes. His consideration of Hawthorne dealt chiefly with that author's life and personal characteristics. "His most remarkable characteristics", said Mr. Emerson, were his shyness and diffidence in receiving strangers and at the same time his frankness, manliness and love of children." He was hardly known to his townsfolk. Longfellow is worth while for two reasons: (1) He brought a whiff of the Old World to this country, and (2) he showed that literary men of America have just as good material for poetry as Homer had. Mr. Emerson discussed Lowell as a critic and as a teacher. As a critic, Lowell was often unfair, but always shrewd; as a teacher, he was inspiring and helpful, though not exacting. Holmes, the speaker considered chiefly as an attractive lecturer in the anatomical classroom, and as a genial man of attractive personality. The whole lecture gave an intimate view of four personalities that have had much to do with moulding our literary thought and tradition.

Presbytery to Meet Here

Presbytery of New Castle will hold its spring meeting in Middletown on Monday and Tuesday next. The Rev. C. L. Candee, the moderator, will call the Presbytery to order, and a new moderator will be elected. One of the important items of business is the election of two ministerial and two lay commissioners to the General Assembly of the church, which will meet in Rochester this year.

We regret our inability to get the program of exercises, but understand about 100 ministers are expected to be present.

GREAT FORCES TO THE CARPATHIANS

Emperor William Directing the German Operations.

AID COMES TO AUSTRIANS

Austrians Launch New Offensive in Bukowina, But Are Repulsed. Ossowetc Again Bombarded By Howitzers.

London.—Two gateways into Hungary still remain barred despite the tremendous hammering by the Russian forces, and as the Beskid Pass is the less important of the two strategically, a further advance into Hungary hangs upon the possession of Uzsok Pass, where the invaders are meeting with the most stubborn opposition.

Several days ago the Russians captured a position which gave them command of a road leading to the rear of Uzsok Pass, but since then the Teutonic allies have checked the movement in this direction.

Other Actions Delayed.

The importance of the Carpathian operations is indicated by the half-hearted actions reported from the other sections on the long eastern front, where even the counter-offensive in East Galicia, which evidently was planned to divert the Russian efforts from the passes, seems to have been prosecuted with little energy.

Germans Launch Attack.

Great masses of German reinforcements are attempting to save the Austrian main army. Several new corps have been spread over the positions from the Upper Pilica to the Dunajec to defend the region of Cracow. Earlier German reinforcements, who were too late to prevent the Russians from occupying the entire ridge of the middle Carpathians from Mezo-Laborcs to Uszok, have joined General Litzinger's army, which is now composed of seven German corps and is supported by Austrians from Transylvania.

Kaiser Directs Battle.

The impatience of the Kaiser in the face of the great strength of the Russian spring campaign, which is now developing, is seen in his insistence that General von Hindenberg should attempt another general attack from East Prussia.

WILLIAM R. NELSON DEAD.

He Attained Great Prominence As Editor Of Kansas City Star.

Kansas City, Mo.—William Rockhill Nelson, editor of the Star died Tuesday morning, having been unconscious since Thursday last. Death was due to uraemic poisoning.

Mr. Nelson's last conference with his associates took place in his bedroom the day before he dropped into a state of coma. It pertained to the necessity of keeping up the fight for honest elections.

Throughout his illness the problem of the poor was of intense concern to him. He made large gifts to local charitable institutions and was absorbed in the work of a soup kitchen which his daughter, Mrs. Kirkwood, inaugurated and conducted.

While no formal statement was made, it was announced that "as far as is humanly possible the Star will be conducted in accordance with the aims and ideas of Mr. Nelson."

BERLIN NOT DISCUSSING PEACE.

Rome Also Told Germany Can Prolong War Indefinitely.

Rome, via Paris.—Information obtained from the highest German sources in this city is to the effect that there is absolutely no basis for the report that peace negotiations under certain conditions are being considered in Berlin. These reports, it is said, are based upon ignorance of actual conditions in the German Empire. The assertion is made that both Germany and Austria, particularly the former, have within their borders supplies of everything necessary to prolong the war indefinitely.

DYNAMITERS SENT TO PRISON.

May Serve 30 Years For Blowing Up Clergyman's House.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Michael Petrolionis, who pleaded guilty of dynamiting the home of the Rev. J. V. Kudirkas in Kingston, near here, under a Blackhand threat, was sentenced to not less than 11 years and 9 months and not more than 30 years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,406.

FIVE BODIES FOUND IN HOME.

Mother Poisoned Four Children and Herself.

Spokane, Wash.—The bodies of Mrs. Luther A. Leonard and her four children were found in the family home here. The police reported Mrs. Leonard had poisoned her children and herself. Neighbors told the police that Mrs. Leonard has been despondent because her husband had met financial reverses and that she had been ill.

SAILS FLYING PEACE FLAG.

Noordam Carries Second Contingent Of Women To The Hague.

New York.—At the masthead of the steamer Noordam when she sailed for Rotterdam Tuesday floated the white flag of the Woman's Peace Party, 50 members of which were on board en route to attend a conference at The Hague on April 28. Inscribed in blue letters on the flag was the word "Peace." The flag is the creation of Miss Madeline Doty, of New York.

AMERICAN LINER CRASHES ON ROCK

Steamer Minnesota Ripped Open Near Japan.

200 PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF

Governor Francis B. Harrison's Wife and Two Children Aboard. Wireless Soon Brings Assistance.

Seattle, Wash.—The steamer Minnesota, the largest merchant vessel under the American flag plying between Japanese ports and Seattle, struck bottom off Uwajima, near the southwestern entrance to the Inland Sea.

Dispatches to the Great Northern Steamship Company, the owners of the vessel, from Captain Garlick say that the ship appears not to be much damaged. Divers have gone down to investigate the injury and close the gap in the ship's bottom. The passengers and mail have been taken to Kobe. Captain Garlick has asked for a salvage steamer, which indicates that the vessel can be saved.

Local officials say the Minnesota's grazing the sand in the Inland Sea is not unusual. This time, the steamship being very heavily loaded, she seems to have caught fast instead of scraping the bottom.

Got Help By Wireless.

According to a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, the Minnesota sailed from Nagasaki, bound for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle. She passed through the Straits of Shimonoseki and was in the Inland Sea when the accident occurred.

Wireless telegraphy was employed by the Minnesota in calling for help. A steamer, believed to be the Blue Funnel Line steamer Canfor, from Seattle, responded promptly. This probably is the vessel which took off the passengers and mail and conveyed them to Shimonoseki. The number of passengers on board the Minnesota is not known here definitely. They had just finished dinner when the crash came.

Gov. Harrison's Family Aboard.

A Japanese newspaper has received a dispatch from Manila saying that Mrs. Francis B. Harrison, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, with two children, was on board the Minesota. Mrs. Harrison was accompanied by Capt. Archibald F. Comiskey, military aide to Governor Harrison.

Friends of the Harrisons in Japan say Mrs. Harrison and the children planned to sail on the Minnesota from Manila to spend the spring in Japan.

George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador to Japan, has cabled all the available details of the accident to Governor Harrison at Manila in the belief that Mrs. Harrison was on board the Minnesota.

Mistook Course, Is Belief.

From the details which came to hand at Kobe later by telegraph, it would appear that the Minnesota mistook her course during a storm. The thick weather prevented her from sighting the lighthouse. The point where she went ashore is the most dangerous in the Inland Sea. It is south of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

KILLED BY OWN BIPLANE.

C. M. Peoli Crushed Under Aircraft At College Park, Md.

Washington.—Aviation at College Park, Md., claimed another victim, when the largest biplane ever manufactured crashed 100 feet to the ground, killing Cecil M. Peoli, of Los Angeles, Cal., its driver and inventor. Peoli was putting the machine through its first flight at the time of the accident. He was caught beneath the aeroplane, and his skull was fractured and his body mangled. The Peoli machine was constructed at a Washington aeroplane factory. It embodied many new features. It was the purpose of the inventor to sell it to the Navy Department in case it proved a success.

WOMAN GORED BY BULL.

Animal Became Enraged At Red Sweater Worn By Her.

Wilmington, Del.—Mrs. Edward R. Helms, aged 50 years, was gored probably fatally by a bull on her farm at Twin Oaks, Pa., just across the Delaware line. The animal became enraged over a red sweater worn by the victim and attacked her. Miss Emma Longbothan, aged 15 years, niece of the woman, who was with her, cried for help and after the animal had continued the attack for 15 minutes, it was driven off by farm hands with pitchforks and clubs.

BOY PREVENTS TRAIN WRECK.

Hand Cars Placed On Chesapeake and Ohio Tracks.

Charleston, W. Va.—An attempt to wreck an eastbound Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad passenger train near Eastbank was frustrated by a boy, who flagged the train in time to prevent it from running into an obstruction placed on the track. Two hand cars and a pile of ties had been placed on the track at the end of a curve. Railroad police are investigating.

ITALY SUPPLIED WITH WHEAT.

Has Received Nearly 30,000,000 Bushels Since First Of Year.

Rome.—It was semi-officially announced in Rome that Italy's importation of wheat during the first three months of 1915 surpassed 7,000,000 quintals (25,690,000 bushels). In addition to this amount, steamships from the United States are at present unloading 1,100,000 quintals (4,037,000 bushels). The supply of wheat necessary until the next Italian crop, it is pointed out, has thus been secured

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS

(Copyright.)

CRUISER WILHELM ENTERS U. S. PORT

Last of German Commerce Destroyers Closes Career.

14 VESSELS SUNK BY HER

Chased Three Times By British Cruisers, Raider Seeks Sanctuary When Sixty-Six Of Men Aboard Are Stricken With Beri-Beri.

Newport News, Va.—The German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, the elusive raider of commerce of the South Atlantic, slipped into this port Sunday and asked for fuel and provisions.

Many times reported destroyed, the former North German Lloyd liner had evaded hostile warships for eight months while she sent 14 merchantmen to the bottom. Her officers said she was forced to steal her way past four allied cruisers off the Virginia Capes to reach this refuge.

"We got in without being seen by the enemy and we can get out the same way," declared her commander, Lieut.-Capt. Paul Thierfelder, formerly navigating officer of the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

Commander Thierfelder explained that his ship was badly in need of repairs. Her bottom, he said, was foul and her boilers needed overhauling. He stated that he would request permission to have the repairs made here.

As the Kronprinz steamed past Fort Monroe and through the fleet of 16 United States battleships assembled in Hampton Roads she neither fired a salute nor dipped her flag.

The second of the raiders brought as thrilling a story as did the Eitel Friedrich. Her record of destruction, however, was accomplished with only four guns, two taken from the German cruiser Karlsruhe and two captured later from the British merchant ship La Correntina, sunk October 7, 1914.

When she dropped anchor the Kronprinz Wilhelm had less than 25 tons of coal and scanty provisions for the crew of 500 men and 61 prisoners from British merchant ships sunk in the South Atlantic. Sixty-six of the men aboard the cruiser, it was announced, were suffering from beri-beri.

Of the 14 ships that the 15,000-ton cruiser sank nine were British, four French and one Norwegian. The value of these ships and their cargoes officers of the Wilhelm estimated at $7,000,000.

WOMAN, 60, GUILTY OF MURDER.

Beat Another To Death For Purpose Of Robbery, Jury Finds.

Detroit.—Mrs. Caroline E. Becker, 60 years old, was found guilty of murder in the first degree for having caused the death of Miss Frances Bomholt last December. Evidence given at the trial showed that Miss Bromholt was beaten to death with a large chunk of coal and that robbery was the motive for the crime.

CHURCH BLOWN TO PIECES.

Storm Does Heavy Damage Throughout Dalaware.

Dover, Del.—In a heavy storm here a portable church, belonging to the Christian denomination at Kittshammock, on the Delaware Bay, was blown to pieces. It was of galvanized iron. All the equipment was destroyed. No one was in the structure at the time, services having just been finished. The loss is about $1,500.

TURKS OCCUPY HAMADAN.

City Entrepot Of Commerce Between Important Towns.

Petrograd, via London.—A telegram to the Bourse Gazette from Tiflis, Transaucasia, says the Turks have occupied Hamadan, a city of Persia 165 miles southwest of Teheran. Hamadan is an entrepot for the commerce between Bagdad, Habris, Ispahan and Teheran. It has a population of about 25,000.

812,808 PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Of These 10,175 Are Officers; Over Half Are Russians.

Amsterdam, via London.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that on April 1 812,808 prisoners of war were being held in Germany—10,175 officers and 802,633 men. The dispatch gives the prisoners by nationality as follows: French, 3,868 officers and 238,496 men; Russian, 5,140 officers and 504,216 men; Belgians, 647 officers and 39,620 men; British, 520 officers and 20,307 men.

BIG WESTERN ATTACK NEAR

Germans Claim All French Attacks Repulsed.

STILL HOLD THEIR WEDGE

Military Experts Believe Recent Operations Are But the Prelude To a General Movement In Increased Force.

London.—The French offensive in the Woevre, which, according to official reports from Paris, continues to make progress, although the Germans reiterate that all the French attacks have been repulsed, it is believed, is only the prelude to a big general effort in the west.

With the two general staffs in direct conflict, it is difficult to gauge the results of the fighting.. Military experts here, however, express the conviction that the Germans will be compelled to send reinforcements to strengthen their wedge, which penetrates to St. Mihiel and which is being attacked on both flanks, and that as soon as this movement begins the Allies will strike at the point thus weakened and perhaps at the whole line.

With the operations in this district of France those in the Carpathians divide interest, which is being barely satisfied with the meager official reports from the various headquarters.

The Russians, like the French, apparently are making progress in the capture of important points which are essential before a general forward movement can be undertaken. They are in possession of the whole principal chain of the Carpathians and at some points are descending the southern slopes and are approaching, if they are not already in, the Uszok Valley, south of the pass of that name.

Fighting is going on under extremely difficult conditions, the ground being covered with snow, which is commencing to soften, while the Austro-Germans continue to bring up reinforcements in an endeavor to check the advance. The Russians, however, appear to have confidence in their ability to handle the task, for simultaneously they are showing considerable activity both on the East Prussian frontier, where they claim success over the Germans, and to the south of the Vistula, where the Germans say they have repulsed a Russian attack.

The allied fleet, according to unofficial reports, has been bombarding the Dardanelles forts from the Gulf of Saros. This doubtless is being done to prevent the Turks from repairing the forts, for it is not believed here that the big attack will be resumed until the land forces arrive.

CALLS AMERICAN SCOUTS BEST.

Seton Returns From Two Months' Visit In England.

New York. — Ernest Thompson Seton, formerly head of the Boy Scout movement in America, arrived here from Liverpool on the steamship St. Louis after a two months' visit abroad. Mr. Seton said that the Boy Scout movement in England has suffered since the war began by reason of the majority of the scout masters having been called to service. The Boy Scouts of America, he declared, are being developed toward a higher class of citizenship than the Boy Scouts are abroad, where more attention is being paid to effectiveness in drill and military tactics.

TWO KILLED IN KNIFE DUEL.

Three Brothers On a Side Fight At School Entertainment.

Pomeroy, Ohio.—In a knife duel at the Howell school house at Letart, W. Va., during a school entertainment, Earl Sharley, 28, and Urson Bosworth, 38, both married, were killed. Three brotners on a side were said to have engaged in the fight. Two others are reported dying. The trouble is said to have been the culmination of an old feud.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

London (Ken.) Men Charged With Misappropriations.

London, Ky.—W. B. Catching and McCalla Fitzgerald, former president and cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank of London, closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency, were arrested here upon Federal warrants charging false entries, false reports and misappropriation of bank funds. Both men executed bond for their appearance in the Federal Court at Covington, Ky., October 18.

TRYING HARD TO PRODUCE DYES

Necessity May Lead to New American Industry.

BIG PLANTS BEING ERECTED

American Coke Ovens Now Wasting Annually One Hundred Million Dollars In By-Products.

Washington. — American chemical companies are bending every effort toward supplying textile mills and other industries using artificial dyes with home products to replace German dye stuffs, shut off by the European war.

Reports to the Department of Commerce show that at least six plants are in course of construction for the manufacture of the coal tar derivatives upon which the colors used in cloth manufacture, varnishes and other products are based. Approximately $6,000,000 is to be expended, and within a few months it is estimated that much of the material for the simpler dyes, heretofore purchased in Germany, at a cost of $12,000,000 annually will be turned out in the United States. The more complicated chemicals, however, will require a greater length of time to develop.

A report of the dye stuff situation, called for by a resolution of Congress, was given out by the department. It was compiled by Thomas H. Norton, a commercial agent of the department, who formerly served as consul in Germany and is familiar with the industry.

Mr. Norton estimates that American coke ovens are wasting annually $100,000,000 in by-products that could be saved and employed in other industries, it having been preferred heretofore to depend upon German chemicals rather than develop an American dye stuff supply. The American coke industry, the report states, could produce 20 times as much coal tar as the world needs for dyes.

A proposal is now being considered for the addition of a bureau of information in dye stuff industry in the department. Officials are hopeful that the result will be the establishment of the coal tar chemical industry in such a position that it will be able to meet German competition, even after the war is over.

In his report Mr. Norton calls attention to the fact that England has already taken steps to free herself of dependence on the German dye stuff mills, and that similar steps have been taken in France and are contemplated in Russia.

WILHELMINA CASE SETTLED.

Britain Purchased Cargo and Will Pay All Damages.

Washington.—Notification was rereceived by the State Department of the virtual settlement without prize court proceedings of the case of the American steamer Wilhelmina, held up at Falmouth, England, while bound for Germany with a cargo of foodstuffs. N. B. Lindheim, one of the owners of the cargo, and his counsel, former Senator Towne, of Minnesota, conferred with Assistant Secretary Chandler Anderson at the department and confirmed dispatches from London announcing that the British Government had purchased the cargo and had agreed to pay all the damages and charges incidental to the delay of the cargo and prospective profits.

PASSES COMPENSATION BILLS.

Pennsylvania House Puts Measures Up To Senate.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The House of Representatives passed the series of bills designed to establish a workmen's compensation system in Pennsylvania which was urged by the State administration. The measures, which go to the Senate, provide a schedule for compensation of 50 per cent. of wages for injuries and benefits for dependents in case of death. Farm laborers and domestic servants would not be included under the terms of the proposed legislation.

PASSES ANTI-TIPPING BILL.

Wisconsin Assembly Provides For Fines Of $5 To $25.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Assembly passed an Anti-Tipping bill, which prohibits the offering of any gratuity by patrons of any hotel, restaurant, barber shop or any public service corporation engaged in the transportation of passengers. The penalty for violation is a fine of from $5 to $25.

$80,000,000 ORDER FROM RUSSIA.

Canadian and U. S. Factories Making Shrapnel and Explosives.

New York.—The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, is now working on $80,000,000 of orders for shrapnel and explosives received from the Russian Government, which has deposited $20,000,000 with the National City Bank, the Bank of Montreal and J. P. Morgan & Co., to be advanced to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

DRY AMENDMENTS AGREED TO.

Approval Of Bills Will Complete Iowa Program.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The Iowa Senate concurred in all of the amendments which the House added to the prohibition law enforcement measures which recently went through, and the measures will be sent to the Governor. When these bills are signed and become laws the program of the "drys" will be complete. The Muict law repeal becomes effective on January 1, 1916.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The County Commissioners of Carroll county have agreed, in case the State Roads Commission takes over the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike from Westminster to the Baltimore county line, to improve the road under the State Aid law, provided the people along the road pay 10 per cent. of the cost. The county further asks that the improvement may be delayed until 1916 and that not more than three miles of road is to be built in any one year. The Commissioners agree to keep the road in repair until the improvements are made, but as soon as any part of the road is finished the commission is to take charge and keep it in repair.

While tearing down an old barn on his farm, near Weverton, Charles E. Virts discovered a large sum of money in an old tin can hidden away among the foundation stones. The can, rusted and almost destroyed, contained a number of bank notes of large denominations, but Mr. Virts refused to disclose the value of his find. The old barn had been used as a hospital during the Civil War, but it is said the money was deposited in the barn sometime after the war. Ten years ago Mr. Virts found a large sum of money while removing the carpet from the floor of a hallway in his house.

Under a decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the mayor and council of Hyattsville are prohibited from issuing bonds for a water and sewer system in Mount Rainier. The decision was rendered by Judge Thomas and affirms the decision of Judge Fillmore Beall, of Circuit Court for Prince George's county, granting the application for an injunction to restrain the town authorities from issuing the bonds.

Dr. Clifford T. Sappington, who was commisioned four years ago by President Taft as first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, has been called to active service by Surgeon-General William G. Gorgas. Dr. Sappington has been practicing in Frederick and is a member of the County Medical Society. He will leave shortly for Galveston, Texas, where he will be stationed.

The directors of the Montgomery County National Bank of Rockville have elected Richard H. Stokes president in place of Col. Spencer C. Jones, deceased, and have selected William B. Mobley for vice-president in place of Mr. Stokes. The directors have also elected George M. Hunter, cashier, to succeed Mr. Stokes and W. Russell Brewer assistant cashier in place of Mr. Hunter.

At a joint meeting of the Cumberland City Commission and the Advisory Paving Board in the Council chamber, the contract for the paving of 17 city streets was awarded to Louis Lawson, of Norfolk, Va. Lawson will do the work, guaranteeing every street to be completed by November 1, for $130,363.94.

Miss Helen Pennypacker was seriously injured Thursday. She was standing near a horse, when the animal suddenly threw its head to one side with tremendous force, striking the young girl in the breast and knocking her down.

A barge belonging to Captain Lankford, of Sharpstown, loaded with bricks, consigned to John W. Hurlock & Co., of Federalsburg, sank off Nanticoke Point and both barge and bricks are a total loss.

G. F. Marsh, the Cecil county agricultural agent, conducted public pruning and spraying demonstrations at Port Deposit and Blythedale, and held similar affairs at Frenchtown and Andora.

A movement has been started in Frederick for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. It is proposed to form a memorial association and begin a campaign for funds.

Two horses and one cow were incinerated in a fire that destroyed a large frame barn on Martin L. Smith's farm, tenanted by Daniel Witmer, near Hagerstown.

Federalsburg's annual town election, at which time five commissioners will be elected, will be held April 26.

In order to close up an estate and settle a partnership, the property and franchise of the Elkton Gas Light Company will shortly be sold at public auction in Elkton.

Miss Olive Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cooper, of Cambridge, and D. Elsworth Ecker were married. Mr. Ecker is in the employ of the Du Pont Powder Company.

E. J. Hammond, of Federalsbuag, has been elected cashier of the Southern Maryland National Bank, at La Plata.

The Court of Appeals upheld the validity of the Shepherd oyster-planting law.

The proposed establishment of a steamship line at New Orleans to operate out of that port under the American flag is reported to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is desired to organize a corporation with $1,000,000 capital under the laws of Louisiana.

China already has almost 6,000 miles of railway opened to traffic, with over 2,000 miles under construction.

ANNAPOLIS NEWS

STATE TAX COMMISSION.

Building and Loan Associations On the List.

The State Tax Commission is wielding a big stick. It has fixed Thursday as the day on which will be heard attorneys representing building and loan associations throughout the State on methods to be followed by the commission in assessing shares of the several associations. In its effort to obtain reports of building associations and to assess their shares, the Tax Commission has encountered many obstacles. The law creating the commission has not amended the law covering the assessment of shares of building associations and their taxation. There have not, however, been complete returns by the associations, while the methods of assessment and taxation have been loose and unsystematic. It is proposed to establish a uniform system of assessment and taxation and to enforce it.

ROADS COMMISSION UPHELD.

Baltimore-Washington Boulevard Route May Be Changed.

Annapolis.—The Court of Appeals, in an opinion handed down by Chief Judge Boyd, upheld the ruling of Judge Brashears, in the Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, in the controversy as to the course that should be followed by the State Roads Commission in constructing the State highway from Baltimore to Washington. The case was an injunction suit brought in the lower court by Caleb C. Magruder, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and other taxpayers of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties to restrain the Roads Commission from following any course for this highway other than the old stage road route, as laid down several years ago. The Roads Commission some months ago formulated its plans to divert the route to some extent. This action was supported by the court. The costs of the case are placed on the appellants.

FILIPINOS AS MESS MEN.

They Will Supplant Negroes During Middies' Cruise.

Annapolis.—Filipino enlisted men in the naval service will supplant colored mess attendants to a large extent during the coming summer cruise of the midshipmen. A detachment of 30 natives of the islands, who have been serving aboard various ships of the navy, arrived here and will be assigned temporarily to the station ship Reina Mercedes, as the cruise does not begin until June.

It was reported that all the colored mess men would be ousted in favor of the Filipinos, but it was stated by officials that the islanders would be assigned principally to the mess of the ward room officers of the three ships. The cruising squadron will consist of the battleships Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. The vessels are expected here in a few days.

MIDDIES TO WAR ON PESTS.

Anti-Fly-and-Mosquito Order Issued By Superintendent.

Annapolis.—The campaign to exterminate the fly and mosquito has hit the Naval Academy. In an order issued by Superintendent Fullam, all persons living on the Government reservation are urged to take every preventive measure against the pests. The order, among other things, refers to the fact that the breeding season of these insects is now near at hand, and calls attention to keeping premises clean, having fly traps on garbage cans, screening stables and other measures to eradicate the pests.

The Agricultural College.

The executive committee of the Maryland Agricultural College, at a meeting at the Hotel Rennert, referred to a sub-committee the selection and recommendation of a president of the institution, its selection to be passed upon by the board of trustees at their June meeting. The sub-committee consists of Col. Carroll Goldsborough, Col. A. W. Siske and Harry Skipper. Governor Goldsborough and Chairman H. H. Holzappel, of the executive committee, are members ex-officio of the sub-commitee. This committee contemplates a visit to New York to confer with leading agricultural educators with a view to securing a high-grade man for president. The sub-committee will also select and recommend a treasurer to succeed the late Herschel V. Ford.

THRESHERS ORGANIZE.

Officers Elected By the Washington County Association.

Hagerstown. — The Washington County Threshers and Farmers' Protective Association, composed of threshermen, was organized in this city at a meeting held at the Courthouse. The officers elected follow: President, Barry M. Hartle; vice-president, J. N. Middlekauff; treasurer, W. Scott Corbett; secretary, R. A. Shupp; executive committee, Barry M. Hartle, John F. Clopper, C. C. Dennis, W. Scott Corbett, J. M. Middlekauff, A. C. Pry and C. F. Martz. The association is formed for the mutual interest of the members. One thing in which the organization is interested is what they consider the too stringent law in regard to cleats on traction engines when the engines are to be used on state roads.

Toluol is a hydrocarbon used in the manufacture of dyes and also in production of high explosives. Benzol is also a hydrocarbon, the chief raw material of the artificial dyestuff industry and a fuel that can be used in internal-combustion engines as a substitute for gasoline. Half of the benzol output of German coke ovens was used for motors in 1913, and at present it has almost completely replaced gasoline for automobiles in that country.

French scientists have found the spectroscope a valuable and speedy instrument for analyzing mineral waters.

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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15

SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and electrocuted for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers. She plans to clear her husband's memory and asks the judge's aid. Deborah Scoville reads the newspaper clippings telling the story of the murder of Algernon Etheridge by John Scoville in Dark Hollow, twelve years before. The judge and Mrs. Scoville meet at Spencer's Folly and she shows him how, on the day of the murder, she saw the shadow of a man, whittling a stick and wearing a long peaked cap. The judge engages her and her daughter Reuther to live with him in his mysterious home. Deborah and her lawyer, Black, go to the police station and see the stick used to murder Etheridge. She discovers a broken knife-blade point embedded in it. Deborah and Reuther go to live with the judge. Deborah sees a portrait of Oliver, the judge's son, with a black band painted across the eyes. That night she finds, in Oliver's room, a cap with a peak like the shadowed one, and a knife with a broken blade-point. Anonymous letters and a talk with Miss Weeks increase her suspicions and fears. She finds that Oliver was in the ravine on the murder night. Black warns her and shows her other anonymous letters hinting at Oliver's guilt. In the court room the judge is handed an anonymous note. The note is picked up and read aloud. A mob follows the judge to his home. Deborah tells him why suspicion has been aroused against Oliver. The judge shows Deborah a statement written by Oliver years ago telling how he saw her husband murder Spencer at Spencer's Folly on the night the house was burned.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

Claymore tavern did change owners. When I heard that a man by the name of Scoville had bought it, I went over to see Scoville. He was the man. Then I began to ask myself what I ought to do with my knowledge, and the more I asked myself this question and the more I brooded over the matter the less did I feel like taking, not the public, but my father, into my confidence.

I had never doubted his love for me, but I had always stood in great awe of his reproof, and I did not know where I was to find courage to tell him all the details of this adventure.

There is one thing I did do, however. I made certain inquiries here and there, and soon satisfied myself as to how Scoville had been able to come into town, commit this horrid deed and escape without any one but myself being the wiser. Spencer and he had come from the West en route to New York without any intention of stopping off in Shelby. But once involved in play they had got so interested that when within a few miles of the town, Spencer proposed that they should leave the train and finish the game in his own house. Whether circumstances aided them, or Spencer took some extraordinary precautions against being recognized, will never be known. But certain it is that he escaped all observation at the station and even upon the road. When Scoville returned alone, the storm had reached such a height that the roads were deserted, and he, being an entire stranger here at that time, naturally attracted no attention, and so was able to slip away on the next train with just the drawback of buying a new ticket. I, a boy of fifteen, trespassing where I did not belong, was the only living witness of what had happened on this night of dreadful storm, in the house which was now a ruin.

I realized the unpleasantness of the position in which this put me, but not its responsibility. If I were going to do anything I should have done it at first—so I reasoned, and let the matter slide. I became interested in school and study, and the years passed and I had almost forgotten the occurrence, when suddenly the full remembrance came back upon me with a rush. A man—my father's friend—was found murdered in sight of this spot of old-time horror, and Scoville was accused of the act.

I was older now and saw my fault in all its enormity. I was guilty of that crime—or so I felt in the first heat of my sorrow and despair. I may even have said so—in dreams or in some of my self-absorbed broodings Though I certainly had not lifted the stick against Mr. Etheridge, I had left the hand free which did, and this was a sufficient occasion for remorse—or so I truly felt.

I was so affected by the thought that even my father, with his own weight of troubles, noticed my careworn face and asked me for an explanation. But I held him off until the verdict was reached, and then I told him. I had not liked his looks for some time; they seemed to convey some doubt of the justice of this man's sentence, and I felt that if he had such doubts, they might be eased by this certainty of Scoville's murderous tendencies and unquestionable greed.

And they were; but as Scoville was already doomed, we decided that it was unnecessary to make public his past offenses. However, with an eye upon future contingencies, my father exacted from me in writing this full account of my adventure, which with all the solemnity of an oath I here declare to be the true story of what befell me in the house called Spencer's Folly, on the night of awful storm, September 11, 1895.

OLIVER OSTRANDER.

Witnesses to above signature,
ARCHIBALD OSTRANDER.
BELA JEFFERSON.
Shelby, November 7, 1898.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Telegram.

This was the document and these the words which Deborah, widow of the man thus doubly denounced, had been given to read by the father of the writer, in the darkened room which had been and still was to her, an abode of brooding thought and unfathomable mystery.

No wonder that during its reading more than one exclamation of terror and dismay escaped her. There were so many reasons for believing this record to be an absolute relation of the truth.

Incoherent phrases which had fallen from those long-closed lips took on new meaning with this unveiling of an unknown past. Repugnances for which she could not account in those old days, she now saw explained. He would never, even in passing, give a look at the ruin on the bluff, so attractive to every eye but his own. As for entering its gates—she had never dared so much as to ask him to do so.

Then the watch! Deborah knew well that watch. She had often asked him by what stroke of luck he had got so fine a timepiece. God! was her mind veering back to her old idea as to his responsibility for the crime committed in Dark Hollow? Yes; she could not help it. Denial from a monster like this—a man who with such memories and such spoil, could return home to wife and child, with some gay and confused story of a great stroke in speculation which had brought him in the price of the tavern it had long been his ambition to own—what was denial from such lips worth? The judge was right. Oliver—whose ingenuous story had restored his image to her mind, with some of its old graces—had been the victim of circumstances and not John Scoville.

Her thoughts had reached this stage and her hand, in obedience to the new mood, was lightly ruffling up the pages before her, when she felt a light touch on her shoulder and turned with a start.

The judge was at her back. How long he had stood there she did not know, nor did he say, but when upon feeling his hand upon her shoulder she turned, he was there; and while his lips failed to speak, his eyes were eloquent and their question single and imperative.

"What do you think of him now?" they seemed to ask, and rising to her feet, she met him with a smile, ghastly perhaps with the lividness of the shadows through which she had been groping, but encouraging withal and soothing beyond measure to his anxious and harassed soul.

"Oliver is innocent," she declared, turning once more to lay her hand upon the sheets containing his naive confession. "The dastard who could shoot his host for plunder is capable of a second crime holding out a similar inducement. Nothing now will ever make me connect Oliver with the crime at the bridge. As you said, he was simply near enough the hollow to toss into it the stick he had been whittling. I am his advocate from this minute."

Her eyes were still resting mechanically upon that last page lying spread out before her, and she did not observe in its full glory the first gleam of triumphant joy which, in all probability, Judge Ostrander's countenance had shown in years. Nor did he see, in the glad confusion of the moment, the quick shudder with which she lifted her trembling hand away from those papers and looked up, squarely at last, into his transfigured visage.

"Mrs. Scoville, I love my boy. I—what's that?"

The front doorbell was ringing.

In a flash Deborah was out of the room.

When the judge at last came forth, it was at Reuther's bidding. A gentleman wished to see him in the parlor.

With a dark glance, not directed against her, however, the judge bade her run away to the kitchen and as far from all these troubles as she could, then, locking his door behind him, as he always did, he strode towards the front.

He found Deborah standing guard over an ill-conditioned fellow, whose slouching figure slouched still more under his eye, but gave no other acknowledgment of his presence. Passing him without a second look, Judge Ostrander found Mr. Black awaiting him.

There was no bad blood between these two, whatever their past relations or present suspicions, and they were soon shaking hands with every appearance of mutual cordiality.

The judge was especially courteous.

"I am glad," said he, "of any occasion which brings you again under my roof, though from the appearance of your companion I judge the present one to be of no very agreeable character."

"Judge, I'm your friend;" thus Mr. Black began. "Thinking you must wish to know who started the riotous procedure which disgraced our town today, I have brought the ringleader here to answer for himself—that is, if you wish to question him."

Judge Ostrander wheeled about, gave the man a searching look, and failing to recognize him as any one he had ever seen before, beckoned him in.

"I suppose," said he, when the lounging and insolent figure was fairly before their eyes, "that this is not the first time you have been asked to explain your enmity to my long-absent son."

"Naw; I've had my talk wherever and whenever I took the notion. Oliver Ostrander hit me once. I was jest a little chap then and meanin' no harm to any one. I kept a-pesterin' of 'im and he hit me. He'd a better have hit a feller who hadn't my memory. I've never forgiven that hit, and I never will. That's why I'm hittin' him now. It's just my turn; that's all."

"Your turn! Your turn! And what do you think has given you an opportunity to turn on him?"

"I'm not in the talkin' mood just now," the fellow drawled, frankly insolent, not only in his tone but in his

He Found Deborah Standing Guard Over an Ill Conditioned Fellow.

bearing to all present. "Nor can you make it worth my while, gents. I'll not take money. I'm an honest, hard-workin' man who can earn his own livin', and you can't pay me to keep still, or to go away from Shelby a day sooner than I want to. I was goin' away, but I gave it up when they told me that things were beginnin' to look black against Ol Ostrander—that a woman had come into town who was a-stirrin' up things generally about that old murder for which a feller had already been 'lectrocuted, and knowin' somethin' myself, about that murder and Ol Ostrander, I—well, I stayed."

The quiet threat, the suggested possibility, the attack which wraps itself in vague uncertainty, are ever the most effective. As his raucous voice, dry with sinister purpose which no man could shake, died out in an offensive drawl, Mr. Black edged a step nearer the judge, before he sprang and caught the young fellow by the coat-collar and gave him a very vigorous shake.

"See here!" he threatened. "Behave yourself and treat the judge like a gentleman or—"

But the judge was not ready for this. The judge had gained a new lease of life in the last half-hour and he felt no fear of this sullen bill-poster for all his sly innuendoes He, therefore, hindered the lawyer from his purpose, by a quick gesture of so much dignity and resolve that even the lout himself was impressed and dropped some of his sullen bravado.

"I have something to say to this fellow," he announced. "Perhaps he does not know his folly. Perhaps he thinks because I was thrown aback today by those public charges against my son and a string of insults for which no father could be prepared, that I am seriously disturbed over the position into which such unthinking men as himself have pushed Mr. Oliver Ostrander. I might be if there were truth in these charges or any serious reason for connecting my upright and honorable son with the low crime of a highwayman. But there is not I aver it and so will this lady here whom you have doubtless recognized for the one who has stirred this matter up. You can bring no evidence to show guilt on my son's part"—these words he directed straight at the discomfited poster of bills—"because there is no evidence to bring."

Mr. Black's eyes sparkled with admiration. He could not have used this method with the lad, but he recognized the insight of the man who could. Bribes were a sign of weakness, so were force and counter-attack; but scorn—a calm ignoring of the power of any one to seriously shake Oliver Ostrander's established position—that might rouse wrath and bring avowal; certainly it had shaken the man; he looked much less aggressive and self-confident than before.

However, though impressed, he was not yet ready to give in. Shuffling about with his feet, but not yet shrinking from an encounter few men of his stamp would have cared to subject themselves to, he answered with a remark delivered with a little more civility than any of his previous ones:

"What you call evidence may not be the same as I calls evidence. If you're satisfied at thinkin' my word's no good, that's your business. I know how I should feel if I was Ol Ostrander's father and knew what I know."

"Let him go," spoke up a wavering voice. It was Deborah's.

But the judge was deaf to the warning. Deborah's voice had but reminded him of Deborah's presence. Its tone had escaped him. He was too engrossed in the purpose he had in mind to notice shades of inflection.

But Mr. Black had, and quick as thought he echoed her request:

"He is forgetting himself. Let him go, Judge Ostrander."

But that astute magistrate, wise in all other causes but his own, was no more ready now than before to do this.

"In a moment," he conceded. "Let me first make sure that this man understands me. I have said that there exists no evidence against my son. This I aver; and this the lady here will aver. You have probably already recognized her. If not, allow me to tell you that she is the lady whose efforts have brought back this case to the public mind: Mrs. Scoville, the wife of John Scoville and the one of all others who has the greatest interest in proving her husband's innocence. If she says, that after the most careful inquiry and a conscientious reconsideration of this case, she has found herself forced to come to the conclusion that justice has already been satisfied in this matter, you will believe her, won't you?"

"I don't know," drawled the man, a low and cunning expression lighting up his ugly countenance. "She wants to marry her daughter to your son. Any live dog is better than a dead one; I guess her opinion don't go for much."

Recoiling before a cynicism that pierced with unerring skill the one joint in his armor he knew to be vulnerable, the judge took a minute in which to control his rage and then addressing the half-averted figure in the window said:

Mrs. Scoville, will you assure this man that you have no expectations of marrying your daughter to Oliver Ostrander?"

With a slow movement more suggestive of despair than any she had been seen to make since the hour of her indecision had first struck, she shifted in her seat and finally faced them, with the assertion:

"Reuther Scoville will never marry Oliver Ostrander. Whatever my wishes or willingness in the matter, she herself is so determined. Not because she does not believe in his integrity, for she does; but because she will not unite herself to one whose prospects in life are more to her than her own happiness."

The fellow stared, then laughed:

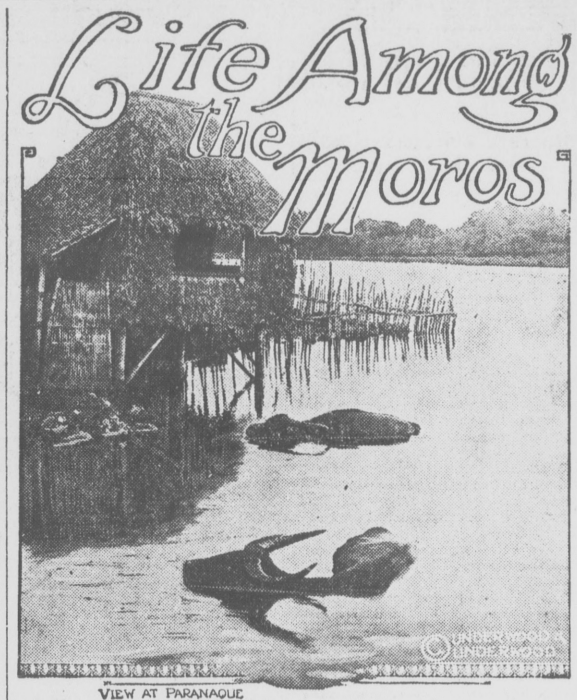
"She's a goodun," he sneered. "And you believe that bosh?"

Mr. Black could no longer contain himself.

"I believe you are the biggest rascal in town," he shouted. "Get out, or I won't answer for myself. Ladies are not to be treated in this manner."

Did he remember his own rough handling of the sex on the witness stand?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



VIEW AT PARANAQUE

MRS. LORILLARD SPENCER recently made an extended visit to the Philippines and became intensely interested in the natives and their future. Writing in the New York Tribune, she says: You say you would like an account of my stay in Jolo, a description of my friends the Moros, and, above all, as my small nephew puts it, "the most exciting thing that happened to you," but unfortunately I am so absorbed by the great issue at stake, the destiny of a nation, held as it were in the hand of the American people, that wonderful as those days were in that little far away island, with its mountains, and fertile valleys, its palms, its silver beaches, lined with coral and shells, its rainbow tinted fish and many colored birds, its wonderful stars and radiant moonlight, I find myself forgetting all else in the great longing to make every citizen of these United States appreciate the privilege which lies in his power—the gift that he may either give or withhold.

Remember, please, that I am speaking of the Moros, not the Filipinos, and in order to understand the great gulf which separates the two you must bear in mind first and last that the Filipinos are Roman Catholics and the Moros Mohammedans, and, of equal importance, the fact that the Filipinos do not want Americans to remain in the islands and the Moros are begging us not to leave them. The Moro hates the Filipino, with good cause, and the Filipino, with good cause, is deadly afraid of the Moro. It is well known that just before I left the islands a paper published as a joke the following: "Suggested, that a Filipino governor be appointed to govern Jolo, his official residence being in Manila"—which is 500 miles away, and quite frankly it would be a very brave man (Filipino) who would try it at closer range. I agree with those whose solution is to keep the province of Mindanao and Sulu for a generation at least and let the Filipino have his longed for independence. He has freedom now if he could appreciate it, but like many other blessings he will not recognize it till it takes flight.

Housekeeping in Jolo.

There is one man, however, who always believed that the Moros would respond to kindness. He is Charles H. Brent, Episcopal bishop of the Philippine Islands. He longed to give them a chance of proving that they would not reject a hand held out in helpful kindness. That reminds me of something a man said when I told him before sailing that all I hoped to do was to hold out a hand. His reply was that if I did they would cut it off. All I can say is it was held out and his prophecy did not come true. On the contrary, my experience of the last year has made me realize as never before that love can win where hate spells death.

We started, Deaconess Young and myself, from New York on December 6, reaching Jolo January 28. We stopped there only a day and went on to Zamboango, where we remained nearly a week collecting furniture and so forth for the only available house we could get in Jolo. It was unfortunately situated in the middle of the town, surrounded by sweatshops and over a pearl exchange, which sounds very pretty and smells very bad. I do not, however, wish to take up your time with details that simply have to do with comfort or discomfort; because, no matter how great the discomfort, it was more than made up for by the wonderful success of the venture. And after all, the discomfort was not so great, for we had ordered our beds mosquito nets, etc., sent from New York, and were fortunate in finding them waiting for us at the customhouse. That reminds me of my surprise when we were obliged to pay duty on anything made outside of the United States, in spite of the fact that duty had already been collected in the United States.

Were in Real Danger.

At first the natives quite ignored us. I mean those we met in the streets of Jolo, for we were not at first allowed to go outside the gates (you know Jolo is the smallest walled town in the world), as there existed a strong feeling that we were in very grave danger owing to the fact that it had been heralded we had come to proselytize. Some Mohammedans in San Francisco had written to a high dignitary that we might be expected and they hoped every possible obstacle would be put in our way, and as the Moro's idea of an obstacle seldom falls short of death you can see the danger was very real.

The first day we did go out, accompanied by the bishop and an armed escort, we took the precaution to leave a note of instruction with Mr. Ellis, the banker, telling what should be done in case we did not return.

Yet we did go out and nothing happened. And after a few weeks both Miss Young and myself went out quite alone. When Miss Katherine Buffum, also a volunteer, joined us, she took charge of our industrial class, which was a great success, and Mrs. Tryon, the trained nurse, started in with a will to assist Mr. Thompson, who had charge of the dispensary, supervised by Col. Charles Lynch. By the way, we were told before it started that we would be lucky if we had three patients during a month. The first 90 days we treated nearly six hundred, many coming from the other side of the island. This pleased us very much, as it meant we had gained the confidence and were getting hold of the mountain people, who are quite different and much more difficult to get at than the natives of Tulay.

To cut a long story short, with the exception of Miss Young's illness and return to the United States after a few months of very real work, during which she and the bishop (he was with us the first few weeks) laid the foundation of that which has been in the providence of God a most wonderful exhibition of what the Golden Rule can accomplish, the work progressed gratifyingly; but even the Golden Rule might have failed if we had not been able to call into play that other rule, without which no real sympathy can be given. I mean—to put yourself in the other man's place, trying to see things as he sees them and not as we think he ought to see them.

What They Sang.

A North side Sunday school teacher with a class of little girls was trying to get them to rehearse some songs for an entertainment. She wanted to find out what part they sang. "Now, what do you sing?" she asked a little blue-eyed maiden, who replied: "Well, brother says I sing terrible and papa says I sing horrible, but mamma says I sing lovely." The teacher tried to suppress a smile, but the pupils all looked serious, and especially so when the little girl next to the blue-eyed maiden got up and said, "That's what I sing, too." However, the class was organized and their singing promises to be one of the treats of the entertainment.—Columbus Dispatch.

Strategy in Tongue Inspection.

Everyone who has ever tried to get a very small child to "put out your tongue" for inspection, or to open her mouth wide, that the suspected tongue might be viewed, knows how hard a matter it is to really see either the condition of the tongue or tonsils, because the baby will not straighten out her tongue or open her mouth wide enough. I have gotten around this difficult by putting a drop of honey or molasses on the tip end of the child's chin, and asking her to lick it off. The process of licking off gives me a good, unhurried view of the straight, extended tongue; it also causes her to open her mouth so wide that I can see her tonsils and the back of her throat. And all this without worrying the baby, for she thinks it is a game.—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

She Handed It to Him.

"What d'ye think?" said Lucile, the waitress in a New York hashery, as she handed the newspaper man a napkin. "A feller comes in here a while ago and says he's wrote a song and desecrated it to me. And what d'ye think is the title of it? 'Lucile, I Know You're Real.' Sounds like as if there was some suspicion about my figger or complexion. Don't you interpolate it that way?" "I don't know." "Well, I know. So I says to him, 'You needn't to make me the victim of any of your songs.' He says, 'Why, it's just a harmless little ditto.' Then he says he'll have some oxtail soup and some tongue. At that I hands him one. It was an old one, but I just couldn't resist. 'What are you trying to do—make both ends meet?' I asks. 'Aw, be nice,' he says. 'Say something soft.' So I glares at him and says 'custard pie.' And away he goes." "You're a bright one," said the newspaper man. "Say, kid," replied Lucile, "sometimes I'm so bright I'm almost a shine."

"War Is Hell."

Those best qualified to know about it claim that the expression "War is hell" did not originate with General Sherman. Just how, when and by whom the term was first used it is impossible to say.

IN LINE WITH "DE QUALITY"

Mr. Eli Brown Felt Himself Entitled. Considering His Position, to Letters After His Name.

Eli Brown, an impressive ebony figure in his long, black, clerical coat and collar—gift of the rector of St. James'—had come in answer to a postcard of mine, asking him to call and whitewash my back fence.

"I'se done moved, Miss Ma'y," he said, when he explained to me that he could not undertake the work that day, as a noon service at St. James' necessitated his presence at the organ bellows, "and I reckon I'll jes' leave my card so you can know whar to sen' for me when yer wants me ag'in."

With an expression of dignified gratification he unfolded a scrap of church announcement leaflet, which he had pulled out of his vest pocket and handed me a card with the words.

Eli Brown, E. O. B.,
50 Fenchurch street.

"What do these letters stand for?" I asked.

"Why, Miss Ma'y, all de quality in our congregation has letters after der names. Doctor Price he has D. D.; Doctor Simmonds has M. D., and dere's LL. D. for some of 'em, and U. S. N. for dat Yankee officer; and coase I naterally has 'em, too."

"But what do they mean?" I insisted.

"Now, Miss Ma'y, don't you know? E. O. B.—Episcopal organ blower, dat what I is."—Harper's Magazine.

Preparation for Home Use.

The woman who values her looks should drink at least a pint of water daily, and preferably more, including a tumblerful, either hot or cold, the last thing at night.

Distilled water is by far the best but if hot is not available, water that has been boiled and allowed to stand for two or three hours till it has become reaerated is more wholesome than merely filtered water, especially in districts where the water contains an undue amount of chalk, which, after boiling, will settle into a sediment from which the remainder can be poured off.—Philadelphia Press.

BEST "MAKE HASTE SLOWLY"

Little Really Good and Lasting Work Has Been Accomplished Under Strain of Hurry.

"The more haste, the less speed" is an old proverb that would make a good motto for many people in these days when most of us are always in a driving hurry, remarks the Milwaukee Journal. Work that is hurried isn't often well done. The letter written in haste sometimes proves to be illegible, or, what is perhaps worse, so nearly illegible that it results in a misunderstanding that loses far more time than it would have taken to write correctly. One may be in such great haste to complete an article he is making that he slights some part of it. And just that flaw may cause a break in the machinery and result in loss of time and great waste.

Then there are the hundreds of times when undue haste doesn't involve great consequences, but simply means inferior work that must be done again some time, and perhaps cause inconvenience and loss until it is done over. For an article rightly made or a task well done serves a better purpose than something completed in haste. People who do everything hastily usually misunderstand.

Some things one may catch quickly and so deceive himself into thinking that he can do the whole thing in a minute, not even knowing the important point that has escaped him. To "make haste slowly" means to accomplish more, whatever one is doing.

Shrewd Old Man.

"You're an old married man. What do you do when your wife begins to scold?"

"Encourage her. I talk back—discreetly, of course. I say tantalizing things. I make foolish excuses. I stammer and get husky."

"But doesn't that make her a good deal madder?"

"Of course it does. That's the intention. I want her to get so mad that she won't have any voice left to ask me for money."

"Gee, I wonder if I'll ever get as hardened as that!"—Brooklyn Eagle

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 18

THE SHEPHERD'S PSALM.

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 23.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is my Shepherd.—Ps. 23:1.

This is the most famous of the shepherd king's writings. Probably written in his later life, he borrows his figure from the experience of his youth. The relation of the lamb to David is a type to him of his relations to God. Israel's greatest poet had ample time for meditation in the days of his youth as he followed the occupation of shepherd. His playing on the harp is famous and he made the first official use of music in the worship of Jehovah (see I Chron. 15: 15-24). The word "Psalm" is from the Greek, and first meant a stringed instrument. The Hebrew title of this book is "Praises." Of the 150 psalms David is expressly credited with 73. Praise of God is the central theme of all. Thanksgiving, trust, prayer and triumph each receive expression, and a large group are Messianic.

To fully study this, the sweetest of all psalms, we must consider it verse by verse.

(1) "My Shepherd." The lamb is David. The Shepherd is Jehovah. The time is man's natural time on earth. The rest is in the future. This Shepherd so provides that the lamb "shall not want." It is his business to care for his sheep. We are the sheep. Jesus is the Shepherd, and his sheep obey his voice (John 10:4, 5). We shall not want for food, for drink, for grace, for quietness, for companionship, for guidance and for welcome back to the fold at the end of the day or in the time of storm.

(2) "He leadeth me." The Lord is my Shepherd because (a) he bought me; (b) he feeds me; (c) he leads me."—Robertson. To fully comprehend the deep significance of this psalm we must try to know the land of Palestine and the habits of eastern shepherds; how they feed their flocks, know them by name, and keep constant vigil against the danger of flood and wild beasts. The Lord is an individual shepherd, interested in the one as well as the whole, and as such attends to each individual's need. He provides a place for us to "lie down in pastures of tender grass;" he also causes us to walk beside "waters of quietness." He makes us to lie down at times and he knows where to lead, providing at the same time both food and drink. God's word is the richest pasturage for the sheep of the Great Shepherd.

(3) "He restoreth my soul." The Shepherd revives our faintness. If the lamb is too weak, he carries it "in his bosom" until it is revived. Many are the ways he revives us. A word, a sentence, a paragraph, or an experience will ofttimes restore the sick, weary, sorrowful or sin-buffeted child of God. He also leads—remember he does not drive—and his paths are paths of pleasantness and of peace. His paths are "right tracks," not the delusive ones of sin. We cannot walk in these paths without his leadership, without his strengthening rest, without the invigorating food and drink which is provided for us by the Good Shepherd. Jehovah does all of this for "His name's sake," not because of our merit, though of course he does guard and help his people for their own sakes, but they have a stronger security because of what he is himself.

(4) "Yea though I walk." Just as every need has been and will be provided for (Phil. 4:19) even so will every fear be banished. The flock has passed beyond the "tender grass" and "waters of quietness" into new and strange experiences, into the "valley of deepest darkness," not alone the experience of physical death but all of life's experiences that are shrouded by thick, impenetrable darkness, for the Christian does not always walk in paths of light. Sometimes we scarcely see the Shepherd, but we may always hear his voice. Dark valleys may lie between two excellent pasturage grounds even as Bunyan suggests in Pilgrim's Progress. Death is a shadow, not a substance, for the sting of sin has been removed (I Cor. 15:54-57). Why not fear? "For thou art with me" and he is stronger than any possible enemy. There are dangers which we cannot cope with, but as he is with us "we are able" (Isa 43:2; Rom. 8:31; Heb. 13:5). The rod was used for defense and the staff for climbing, and the eastern shepherd still carries both. The staff is symbolic of the scepter—our Shepherd is also Sovereign (Acts 2: 36). The written word, kind friend, or remembered promise may be the rod and staff of God.

(5) "My cup runneth over." Here the figure changes. Jehovah is now the bountiful host. What a repast he has spread! David as a shepherd and as a fugitive from Saul knew the pinch of hunger and the satisfaction of eating in peace, in the very presence of his enemies, man and beast. They that are Christ's have enemies (John 15:19; II Tim. 3:12), but as our Host he has spread a banquet in their very presence while the world goes on feeding upon the husks. He also anoints our heads with the "oil of gladness," the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38; I John 2:20, 27 R. V.). For the ancient feast this anointing was an essential preparation.

Following it his cup was filled to overflowing.

Only the overflowing life can bless others.

Our joys, our spiritual joys in Christ, are given in abundance that we may overflow to others.

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. FOARD.

Wheat—No. 2	$1 50	Corn—	
No. 1		Yellow, shelled	72
Timothy Seed		" cob	70
Clover Seed		Oats	70

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEE

Eggs, per doz	17@21
Country Butter, per lb	32@39
Creamery Butter, per lb	43
Lard, per lb	12@16
Live Chickens, per lb	12@16
Potatoes	30@40

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APRIL 17, 1915

STATE SCHOOL NEWS

School District 125, Kent County, Alice Jump Gray, teacher, recently organized a boys' Corn Club with these members: Dewey Sapp, Philip Marvel, John Winslow, James Wilson, Lloyd Armour, Thomas Cahall, Arthur Wilson, Webster Winslow, Clinton Marvel. Also a girls' Garden and Canning Club with these members: Anna Townsend, Margaret Wells, Mildred Wells. Mr. Pence. The Farm Adviser writes, "This enrolment is due to the earnest efforts of the teacher."

The enrollment in the Corn Club is now more than 25 boys for Kent County.

The first President of the Townsend Parent-Teacher Association accepted the office recently in a most unique and effective way. Having been elected to the office of President, Mr. M. P. Hutchison arose in his seat in a church full of people and said: "Friends, I thank you for the honor you have shown me by this election. Whether or not I shall assume the office and its responsibilities depends on what you say and do in response to my request. All those who will support me and co-operate with us in making this Association effective for school betterment, raise their hand, please." When a large number of hands had been raised, Mr. Hutchison thanked them and remarked "Upon these conditions I accept the office and promise you that we'll do something for the school."

After an attendance of meetings to organize such Associations in many counties and in several states, the Commissioner of Education reports that he has seen nothing as spontaneouly inspiring and as happily appropriate as this speech and procedure.

To the meeting of delegates at Harrington to arrange the program for a Convention at Newark this summer, at least 70 associations were invited. By this time the state has at least 100 working Parent-Teacher Organizations in rural schools.

WORK OF FOREST SERVICE

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The nation-wide study of the lumber industry, which is being made jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Deparrment of Commerce, and the other industrial and technical investigations and experiments which have been carried on by the Forest Service in the last two years, will be discussed at a conference of Forest Service officials at Madison, Wis., on April 14 to 17.

The Forest Service Laboratory, the Washington Office of Industrial Investigations, and each of the seven National Forest Districts will be represented at the conference by specialists. Among the subjects for discussion are: Co-operation of the Forest Service with industries, lumber distribution in the United States, utilization of low-grade lumber and mill waste, adaption of manufacturing and grading to specific classes of consumers, unification and standardization of lumber grades, study and development of general markets for National Forest timber, mill scale studies, including technical methods, tallying, etc.; lumber depreciation, and the collection and compilation of lumber price data.

The information already collected by the Forest Service under some of these headings includes the most exhaustive data on the mechanical properties of wood ever collected by any agency in the world, and already has resulted in practical reforms and big savings to several of the important wood-using industries.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Appoquinimink Castle No. 16, Knights Golden Eagle, of Townsend, Del.,

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his alwise providence to remove from us, our friend and Brother Lewis P. Atwell

Whose upright life and kindly disposition, his love for our order, and never failing devotion to its principles, and willingness at all times to do his duty as he saw it, he having been a member of our order for several years, we feel his loss the greater, and commend his life as one worthy of Emulation.

To his family we commend his life example as one to be proud of, and while we greatly feel our loss, we know it is his eternal gain, and pray God that his richest blessing may rest upon those he left behind,

And in order to show further respect, be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these Resolutions be sent to to the Middletown papers, also a copy be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased Brother.

Respectfully submitted in
F. V. & H.

J. D. STRADLEY
EARL M. SHOCKLEY } Committee
J. M. STAATS

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915,
at 10 o'clock a m.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot of land with the three-story brick wheelwright and blacksmitn shop thereon erected, situate in the the city of Wilmington, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Walnut street and the northerly side of Third street; thence along said side of Third street westerly, forty-two feet to Augustus Dennis line; thence northerly, parallel with Walnut street along said line fifty-eight feet to a stake in line of land of "The Board of Public Education of Wilmington"; thence therewith easterly, parallel with Third street, forty-two feet to the aforesaid westerly side of Walnut street, and thence therewith southerly, fifty-eight feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Katie Davies, surviving mortgagor (William W. Davies, comortgagor, being deceased), and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL. 1915
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz:

All, That certain lot or piece of land, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, with four dwelling houses thereon erected, known as Nos. 328 West Front street, and Nos 102, 104 106 West Street, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the northerly side of Front Street with the easterly side of West Street;thence along said side of Front Street, easterly twenty-five feet and eleven inches to a point, thence northerly, parallel with West Street, fifty seven feet four and one-eighth inches to another point; thence westerly, parallel with Front Street, twenty five feet, eleven and five eighth inches to the said easterly side of West Street, and thence therewith southerly, fifty seven feet, six and one fourth inches to the place of Beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Guiseppe Viloni and Concetta Viloni his wife mortgagors and t. t. s. and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 8th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West street at the distance of one hundred and eighteen feet easterly from the easterly side of Eighteenth street; thence southerly and parallel with Eigtheenth street one hundred and forty-five feet ten inches to a corner; thence easterly and parallel with West street forty feet to a corner; thence northerly and parallel with Eighteenth street one hundred and forty-five feet ten inches to the southerly side of West street, and thence westerly along said side of West street forty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John T. McCracken, (widower mortgagor, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County Delaware.
ON SATURDAY
THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz:

All, That certain lot or piece of land with a two story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:-

BEGINNING on the Easterly side of Sixth Avenue between Brown and Coleman Streets, at the distance of 159 feet and eight inches from the southerly side of Brown Street; thence easterly and parallel with Brown street eighty feet to a stake; thence southerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue sixteen feet to another corner; thence Westerly and parallel with the aforesaid Brown Street eighty feet to the aforesaid Easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence thereby Northerly sixteen feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Pasquale Aceto and Felice N. Aceto, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 8th, 1915

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Order of Sale to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915,
at 10 o'clock a. m.,
the following described Personal Property, viz:

Fifty shares of the Common Capital Stock of the National Steel Tie Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware, the certificate representing the said Fifty shares of said stock being number.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anthony McGarvey, trading as Federal Products Company, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1915.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Singer Sewing Machines

I wish to imform the public that I have accepted the agency for the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this locality, and will be glad to show you the many good merrits of this machine at any time or place and explain, on reasonable terms. A large lot of machines constantly on hand.

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH C. ARMSTRONG, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Joseph C. Armstrong late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Jennie C. Armstrong, on the Twelfth day of March A. D. 1915 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Twelfth day of March A. D. 1916 or abide by the law in this behalf

JENNIE C. ARMSTRONG,
Administratrix.

Address
Mrs. Jennie C. Armstrong,
Odessa, Del.

Big Steps—
Telephone
Strike out into the nearby towns by toll telephone. It's only a step to hundreds of markets that can be reached for small sums up to a quarter or so.
The Bell System brings a country-full of customers to your call, Mr. Business Man! "Get busy"; select a dozen towns and start a selling-by-telephone campaign. Keep your Spring stock moving! Telephone, and
Use the Bell

Short & Walls Lumber Co.

Just received a large shipment of
$1 Hot Bed Sashes $1
Size 3½ x 6 feet
House and Barn Paints
Guaranteed to be pure Linseed Oil and White Lead—Let us quote you prices on your Spring wants.
The best Lumber. Good Prices. Square Deal.
Prompt Service. Examine our Stock.
Mail orders shipped same day received.
Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Middletown, Delaware

The Transcript, $1.00

Safety First

Use Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound while sweeping.
It catches the GERMS as well as the DUST.
If your jobber or dealer does not have Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound, then write us and we will see that you are supplied.
Manufactured by
PAXSON MANUFACTURING CO.
219 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Packed in barrels, 1-2 bbls. and tubs for use in stores, factories, theatres hotels, churches, schools, etc., and in 5, 10 and 25 cent packages for household use.
It cleans floors and brightens carpets leaving the rooms in a pure sanitary condition from the use of the disinfectant and deodorizer that it contains.
Ask your grocer to give you a package on the free trial proposition.
INSIST on having PAXSON'S SANITARY SWEEPING COMPOUND.
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.
OUR NAME is on all BARRELS and PACKAGES.

OUR FURNITURE

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you though to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON, Middletown, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—
Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.
Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$500,000.00
Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over
$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE
AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The very suit YOU want is here

MY ambition is to provide for men and young men the very best clothes that skilled workmen are capable of making. Not just ordinary clothes that have the outward appearance of being good, but suits that both look the part and act the part in the long service and satisfaction they afford the wearer.

Investigation and experience has proven to us that Meltsner clothes for young men and men who stay young offer you certain satisfaction in every way. They are made in most modern workshops under conditions most favorable to good clothes making.

They are designed by master tailors who are genuine artists in their line and who know how to put real style into a suit.

Inside and out Meltsner Clothes are a good investment for you any day of the year.

Come in any day and slip on a Haas suit. Note the unusual tailoring; the original patterns and the all wool worthiness. For the youthful or the adult figure we show the correct models.

Priced as low as $10.00 and up to $18.00

Footwear
Slip on a pair of our shoes and you'll wear a smile of satisfaction. Real comfort plus good style in every pair. The new oxfords at $2.50 to $4.00 a pair.

Hats & Caps
This is a season of many new hat styles and you'll find the good ones here. A style here for every face and every taste. See them at $1.50 to $3.00.
Dandy new caps at 50c to $1.00.

Shirts
Coatless and vestless summer days demand good looking shirts. We're showing a very splendid variety of styles and new patterns that will surely please you. Some at 50c and better ones up to $1.50.

Good Hose
For oxford days you'll want light weight fine hose. We have some very excellent fine lisle, gauze, mercerized and silk hose in several colors. They are reinforced too where the wear is most. As low as 10c and up to $1.00.

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE
S. M. ROSENBERG, Prop.
Middletown, - - Delaware.

TO PREPARE AND USE VEGETABLES

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT EXPERTS GIVE RESULTS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT.

ON CHOOSING AND CLEANING

Care Must Precede the Process of Cooking—Try Combinations—Some Suggestions on the Proper Way of Serving.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Careful choosing, sorting and cleaning of vegetables must precede any process of cookery. Medium-sized vegetables are always to be preferred to the overlarge. Food plants retarded in normal growth are liable to be tough and corky, while those having abundant moisture and sunlight and making normal growth are crisp, tender and well flavored.

The shorter the time and journey between garden and table the better for green plants. It is wiser not to gather vegetables while wilted or otherwise showing the effects of the midday sun, but rather to pick them after the dew has evaporated in the morning, or in the cool of the late afternoon. Wilted vegetables can never be wholly satisfactory, but may be improved by careful washing and removal of inferior portions, and then soaking in cold water, or with salad plants by wrapping in a damp cloth and keeping in a cool place.

The soaking of vegetables in cold water to freshen them probably extracts a little of the valuable salts which they contain. When they are blanched in hot water or parboiled still more mineral matter is lost. If boiled in considerable water of which no use is made, some of the soluble saline matter is extracted and wasted. This waste may be avoided by using the water for soup, etc.

Often it is convenient and wise to cook a double portion of a vegetable and serve part of it a second day in a different form. This should not be attempted in warm weather unless a refrigerator is available, as the vegetables may spoil. Ordinarily a vegetable well salted while cooking and drained and cooled quickly and kept covered in a cold place will keep 24 or 48 hours in cool weather.

Enough potatoes may be cooked to serve as plain boiled or mashed today, while the firmer ones can be reserved to broil or grill in slices, fry, or cream the next day. When gas is the fuel this is worth while, for it takes 30 minutes to boil a pot of fresh potatoes and only ten minutes to reheat them.

Most vegetables are lacking in fat, so we add fat in the form of meat, butter, oil or cream when preparing them for the table, or we serve them with fat meats, etc. As far as the need of the human body goes, it makes little difference whether this fat is in cheap or in expensive form, whether the vegetable is cooked with fat or dressed with butter, cream or salad oil. Good olive oil and thick cream cost about the same, but the oil keeps better, and hence always may be available. Better results often are obtained by combining cream with vegetables than by using butter and milk costing quite as much.

Whenever a vegetable dish, other than dried beans, peas, or other legumes, cooked in some form, is to be the principal part of a meal, it is easily possible, as well as reasonable to increase its protein food value by the addition of milk, cheese, or eggs. Skim milk may be heated uncovered until considerable water has evaporated, then little or no thickening is needed for a soup or cream sauce made with it.

Do Not Hesitate to Experiment With Combinations.

Though only a few are common on most tables, there are many combinations of vegetables which have proved satisfactory, and no one need hesitate to experiment with others. In general, it is safe to combine a starchy vegetable with a succulent one, or one lacking in flavor with another that will give relish.

For example, cooked celery is agreeable when mixed with creamed potato.

Green corn with potatoes and onion, with the addition of milk, etc., makes a chowder which many consider as good as fish.

Potatoes boiled and cut in slices or cubes may be used to extend more expensive or more highly flavored vegetables in salads. For instance, out-of-season string beans or out-of-season new celery.

Potatoes with onions or white turnips make a more agreeable soup for some palates than the stronger vegetables alone.

Carrots often are more palatable cut in dice and blended with green peas than served alone.

Large white beans may be served in a tomato sauce with onion and green or red sweet peppers, or both.

Mint, parsley, sweet peppers, onions, etc., may be added in small portions to many vegetables to give a new flavor when the usual methods of serving have become monotonous.

While overdone vegetables are not desirable, underdone ones are often even less appetizing; therefore it is wise to start cooking green vegetables in season and stop the process as soon as the plant is tender, drain and then reheat quickly with seasoning just before serving. Most time tables in cook books do not take into consideration the variations in time required for the same kind of vegetables at different ages. As a general rule the more mature or "older" the vegetable the longer the necessary cooking period.

A small scrubbing brush is essential for washing all vegetables that have grown in the earth, and should be kept in a convenient place, and for this purpose only. A small, sharp knife point is needed for the removal of eyes from potatoes and small blemishes from any vegetables. A wire basket is convenient to hold greens, string beans, or even potatoes, while cooking, as thus they are less likely to adhere to the bottom of the kettle, and often it is easier to remove the basket than to drain off the water. A potato masher of strong, continuous wire, the two ends inserted in a wooden handle, is inexpensive and fully as satisfactory as a more costly style.

Cooking Terms From France.

A few of the terms indicating the use of vegetables may be of service in studying books arranged by chefs:

A la—According to, or in the style of.

Au Gratin—With browned crumbs, as of bread; sometimes with cheese.

Bouquet of Herbs—A sprig each of several kinds, as marjoram, parsley, celery leaf, savory, thyme.

Creole or West Indian—With tomatoes, often also with peppers, onions and mushrooms.

Jardiniere—Mixed vegetables.

Macedoine—A medley or mixture of vegetables, often with meat.

Maigre—Without meat, as vegetable soup.

Printainiere—A garnish of spring vegetables.

Puree—Material mashed through a strainer.

Roux—Flour browned in butter.

Souffle—A puff; something inflated or swollen, as by beaten white of egg.

Suggestions for Serving.

Soups—One of the best ways to use left-over vegetables is in soups. A cupful of cooked cauliflower with some of the water in which it was cooked and an equal amount of milk and a slight thickening of butter and flour will provide a cream of cauliflower soup. If the vegetable already has white sauce with it, reduce it with milk to the right consistency, season and strain, and the soup is ready.

A good tasting soup can be made with an onion, the trimmings of a bunch of celery and the outside leaves of a head of lettuce, all cut up fine and cooked in a little water and butter or other suitable fat. When tender add skim or whole milk, thicken with a little flour or some one of the granular breakfast cereals which cook quickly, season and serve. If preferred, the milk and cereal may be cooked separately, added to the vegetables, and all boiled up together.

A puree is half way between a cream soup and mashed vegetables; it is sometimes a thick soup, but oftener strained vegetables made soft with milk or stock and butter, and served with meats, for instance, a puree of split peas, dried lima beans or cowpeas.

Literary Flavor.

A kind reader who is evidently also a diner-out contributes the following which he guarantees genuine, says the New York Evening Post. It came, he says, from the proprietor of a new Italian restaurant. The phrase "house top side this paper" with its Oriental-nautical tang, refers to the printed address of the restaurant on the letter head:

"Dear Sir:

"Before I chef—one Italian noble family—now come America—start the business my own—house top side this paper.

"Everybody speak it me—my dinners worth two (2) times.

"I delighted preparation for you—very fine special Italian dishes—no extra charge—only notification me few hours behind.

"I build for clientelle intellectual—they more appreciation my art.

"Many editors, critics, authors—artists Metrop. Opera—come in my house and I ask you so much come at my table then you shall tell many.

"Yours very truly,

"——— ———."

Skunks Kill Army Worms.

The skunk is the best known mammal enemy of army worms. The common army worm, the wheat head army worm and the fall army worm are all very destructive to small grains, corn and grasses, and their invasions entail heavy losses among farmers. The good work of skunks in destroying army worms has frequently been noticed.

In a report of this insect in Pennsylvania, published in 1896, Dr. B. H. Warren brought forward much testimony of farmers as to the usefulness of skunks in the work of extermination. Also he had examined some skunk stomachs which contained chiefly beetles and army worms. Professor Lugger of Minnesota also mentioned the skunk as one of the principal enemies of the army worms in that state.—Circular U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Rabelais and Censorship.

It is not to Kitchener nor the British war department that credit should be given for the rigid press censorship, but to a physician, Rabelais. In his "Pantagruelian Prognostications" he says: "Since, then, they are so ready to ask after news, and consequently the more glibly swallow down every flimflam story that is told them, were it not expedient that some people, on whose faith we might depend, should hold offices of intelligence on the frontiers of the kingdom, and have a competent salary allowed them, for nothing else but examine the news that is brought, whether it is true or not?"

Aeroplane Propellers.

The propellers of aeroplanes, such as are used in the present European war, may be made of selected ash, which is both strong and light and will not split under vibration or shock, or of built-up layers of spruce with mahogany centers. The framework of the machines, too, is generally made of wood, spruce being much used on account of its straight grain and freedom from hidden defects.

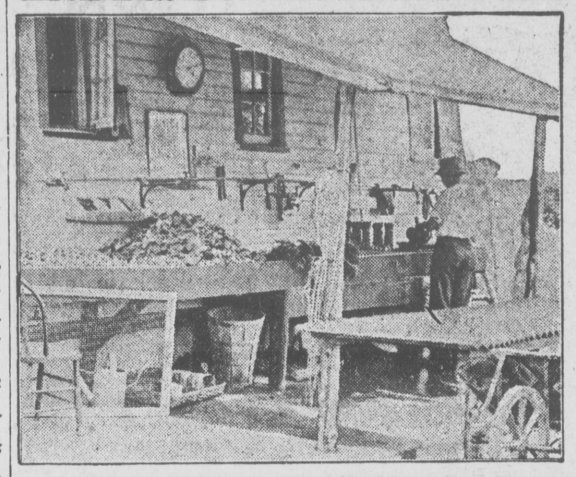
A Left-Hand Stab.

Physical Instructor—Name the unit of power, Mr. Jones.

Jones (waking up)—The what?

Instructor—Correct. Any questions? All right. We have a few minutes before the end of the hour in which we will do this problem: A man on a bicycle approaches a four per cent grade; how far has he come and will he have to get off and walk?—Cornell Widow.

MAKING MONEY IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN



Vegetables Carefully Inspected and Sold Direct to Customer.

(By L. R. JOHNSON.)

For several years we had noticed that late in the season our local markets ran bare of large and fine tomatoes, being supplied only with those that were borne on spring-set plants and which were running small.

We thought we saw a chance to make some money by taking advantage of this deficiency. We reasoned that if we could set out plants late enough to ripen their best fruit at this time that we would find a good demand at fair prices, regardless of the small stuff with which the market was glutted.

For this purpose we chose the Ponderosa, known as the largest of all tomatoes, but a sort that is not regarded with favor by regular truckers.

Several year's trial, however, has convinced us that it is the best variety for our late crop and superior to the standard market kinds.

An old strawberry bed of a quarter acre was deeply plowed in June, after the berries were gone. The soil was very rich with mulches of stable manure and the plant tops made a good green crop to turn under.

The tomato seeds were sown in the open ground about June 1, and transplanted to the rows during the first week in July.

It happened to be very dry just at setting time and the plants had to be watered as set. Their start was very slow and they lost in this way a good ten days.

There were several heavy rains while the plants were about a foot high and after that a drought set in and not another good rain fell till after frost in November.

Virtually, then, this crop grew, matured and was gathered without a barrel of water supplied by either man or nature.

One row along the side was staked to test this method and four rows were made up of the Sone, Matchless and Trucker's Favorite. I will say that the four rows were failures compared to others and would have brought us little or no profit.

They occupied about one-third of the patch and this fact should be considered in estimating the gross returns from the quarter acre.

The staked row did no better and, most of us thought, not as well as the unstaked vines that sprawled over the 16 square feet that each was given, for the rows and plants were four feet apart each way.

Cultivation was given the rows as long as the tops permitted, which was not long. Thereafter nothing was done except to once take the hoe and chop out a few big weeds that had come up early and escaped the cultivator.

Of course, under the great drought the ground soon became dry and hard as cultivation ceased, and the daily tramping of the pickers made it still worse. During October, when the vines were yielding the most, it looked impossible that such a mass of green tops and fruit should be able to extract enough moisture from the soil for their daily needs, which must have amounted to a great deal.

Now for the results: The first bushel was sold on the eighth of September, just about two months after the plants were set. By the fifteenth we were picking two bushels per day; by the twentieth, three bushels, and this was about the average for the rest of the season.

Parties who had stopped buying, tiring of the little stuff they had been getting, renewed their orders.

We then doubled the price, and sold every tomato we could pick.

We sold direct to the consumer.

In all, the quarter acre produced $125 in round figures, without counting some small lots we sold after frost.

Some of the green ones we kept till in December. When killing frost came there were bushels and bushels of green tomatoes of all sizes still on the vines and growing right along after three months without rain.

After the first light frost we picked 20 bushels of marketable size and stored them away.

A great many of these tomatoes weighed a pound. Some believe the Ponderosa is rough. I deny it. It was easy to find perfect specimens without a crease in their big tops.

As for productiveness, I have never seen a variety that would beat them. I have counted a dozen pound tomatoes at one time on a single vine, beside many smaller ones.

WET GRAIN FIELDS IN EARLY SPRING

First Work Should Be to Provide Egress for Any Water That Has Accumulated.

The first work in the spring, when the snow begins to melt, or after heavy rains, is to let off any water that accumulates in the low places in the wheat. No matter how carefully the dead furrows and outlets may have been made in the fall, there is more or less to be done in the spring to provide free egress for the water.

A few hours' work with the hoe and shovel, after an all-day rain, will often drain off many gallons of water which would otherwise soak into the ground and keep it wet and cold for several weeks.

In letting off water in the low spots in the grain fields, commence at the lower end and make a shallow furrow with the hoe. It is not necessary to make a wide or deep ditch, as this would destroy too much wheat. It should be dug just deep enough to drain off the water.

See that the outlets to the underdrains are open, so that the water can pass off quickly. This is a very important job and is best done by the farmer himself and not by an inexperienced person. By this method we feel sure that we save several bushels of grain and much grass and clover.

Can You Afford Time?

Do not order many novelties unless you have time to take care of them and can afford to be disappointed in their behavior. Novelties are often of value and interesting, but are too expensive to plant for main-crop flowers or vegetables as a rule.

Causes of Stiffness.

There is nothing that produces stiffness, inflammation and unsoundness any faster than standing in a stall day after day.

Try Alfalfa.

If you are thinking of trying alfalfa start with a small field, say two or three acres. If your experiment fails the loss will not be so great, but alfalfa will grow in almost any climate if it is handled right.

Level for Roosts.

The roosts should be built on the same level, two feet six inches from the floor, with a dropping board about eight inches below them. Good roosts may be made of 2x2-inch material, with upper edges rounded.

SCARCITY OF FRESH EGGS ON THE FARM

Trouble May Be Remedied by Early Hatches of Pullets—Give Them Good Care.

During the months of October, November and December of each year there is always a more or less scarcity of fresh eggs, and the prices, in consequence, go up.

This scarcity is due to two things in general—the molting period for old hens and the lack of early hatched pullets.

It is at this time of the year that the condition powder and the poultry food man begins to cry his wares, and it is surprising to see the business that he does do.

While we believe in the tonic effects of a good condition powder or a scientifically prepared poultry food, we do not credit these articles with all that is claimed for them.

They should be used with judgment—a little goes a great way. To accustom the fowls to them is but to lose their tonic effect.

They are not so much calculated to make eggs as they are to tone up the tissues and to keen the appetite. In that condition the fowl eats more freely and better assimilates the egg food that it gets from pure, good grain.

This scarcity of fresh eggs on the farm can only be remedied by early hatches of pullets. Pullets hatched in March and April, and well grown, will begin laying in the fall, and continue in the good work right through the winter. The molting hens will again start up in January, and by February the combined work of the pullets and the hens will give a good supply of eggs, and it will be noticed that in February the market prices for eggs are on the decline.

The great trick is to get the eggs during the last three months of the year and this can be done by early pullets given good housing, good feed and good care.

Colds and Roup.

From now on be on the lookout for colds and roup. Cold drafts blowing over the fowls are sure to cause colds. Shut off the draft; an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. Roup sometimes ends fatally. It is a contagious disease and if not stamped out in the onset it may run through the whole flock and kill many.

It Is Permanent.

The concrete fence post has the advantage of being the most permanent and sightly.

FOR A DAINTY PILLOW

EXCELLENT DESIGN THAT NEED NOT BE COSTLY.

Required Filling About the Only Thing That Must Be Bought—Cuttings From Silk Frocks Will Supply the Materials.

Designs have been given for pillows that were practical and pillows that were dainty, but today an example of a luxurious pillow is given. This is one of the very latest models, and while I know only the few can afford to buy anything so elaborate, I also feel sure that the cover could be made up at home at little cost.

The filling is of the softest down, so in most cases that must be bought, but in regard to the slip, this being a colored-silk year, the cuttings left over from the new frocks will furnish sufficient material.

The shape of the pillow is round and measures 20 inches in circumference. To make the slip requires two rounds of silk, each measuring eight inches. These form the centers back and front and are connected by three strips of silk, not necessarily of the same color. Two strips must be of the same width and length and must be cut a few inches longer than the circumference of the rounds. One edge is gathered to fit the rounds and is sewed down, one to the back and the other to the front round. The next strip must be longer than the first two and the same width or not. Both edges are shirred and are sewed down to the free edges of the strips already secured to the rounds. This creates a kind of rounded, slighly puffy looking cover. Of course, if one has sufficient silk of one color three strips of a uniform width of four inches would cut all the strips. If scraps on hand must be used up it might happen that the center strip must be wider or narrower than the two they connect. This is immaterial. All that is necessary is to get a strip 12 inches wide after the three are joined. In putting strips of silk of different color together they should contrast or harmonize.

Next comes the decoration. This may be anything the maker pleases. A square of gold lace trimmed around

with a narrow frill of the same lace is very effective over a bright cover. A doily in cluny lace, ornamented with chiffon rosebuds, is another rich-looking combination.

Those making up pillows may like to know that the round, the egg-shaped and the oblong are the favored models. The square pillow is considered out of date. One of the most popular shapes is fashioned exactly like a miniature bolster. It is a very comfortable pillow, too. The pillows for the baby carriage are slightly oblong, just a little longer than the width, but those for general use are distinctly long.—Lillian Young, in the Washington Star.

SIX-POINTED LUNCH CLOTH

New Idea Bids Fair to Be Popular With the Woman Who Does Much Entertaining.

Our eyes have long been accustomed to seeing the two-pointed and the four-pointed luncheon cloth, but the cloth having six points is something new. Don't let the word point mislead you. The six extensions do not run off to points. Instead they are rectangular in shape. The center cloth on display was ornamented with three bunches of daisies, the group being connected with a line of tiny dots which called for French knots. On each rectangular shape a spray of a few knots were embroidered. The centers of the flowers were also filled in with French knots. The tiny petals were padded and worked in the satin stitch. The stems of the flowers were outlined while the scallops around the points were worked solid in the buttonhole stitch. Between the six points were placed six tumbler doilies, each ornamented with a spray of flowers and a crescent of French knots.

Wired Lace Sleeves.

The silhouette of the crinoline is repeated again and again in dancing costume, and one of its latest phases is the wired lace sleeve. This is a tiny wired lace ruffle, perhaps three inches wide and very full, stiff and spreading around the lower edge, which is gathered into the armholes above a tiny puff of chiffon or tulle.

NEW IDEAS IN HANDKERCHIEF

One Is to Make Them of Chiffon, With White or Colored Cord Decorations.

The newest thing in handkerchiefs is made of chiffon with a white or colored cord decoration. Some in colors have narrow outlinings and rolled hems in black. Then there are crepe de chine handkerchiefs in dainty colors with a self or contrasting border Such handkerchiefs are worn with party dresses.

The rage for color has also reached the domain of handkerchiefs in linen and cotton. They are seen in large quantities. Some have colored centers with white polka dots and others have colored cord decoration. Some in colors a very narrow border in color. Handkerchiefs of Madeira embroidery are dainty. They are embroidered in colors as well as white. Some have tiny scallops edged in blue, pink, lavender or green. Others have a sprig of flowers embroidered in one corner, as well as the scalloped edge. The shops are showing a handkerchief with the center either made of a figured material, as sheer as goods can be, or barred, or quite plain, with a tiny one-eighth inch hem and the neatest little real lace border one-eighth of an inch wide. It will wash well, as most hand-made laces do.

Dainty Chemisettes.

High-colored blouses have by no means ousted the soft, becoming chemisettes from favor, and these are worn particularly with house frocks and informal dinner gowns opening in a deep V at the front. The daintiest chemisettes are of net, shirred into lengthwise puffings by rows of lace entredeux or hemstitching, and usually a frill or flare collar of one sort or another gives the fashionable height at the back of the neck. A snap fastener or dainty brooch holds the chemisette at the top and the V opening may be made high or low as desired.

The English Coat.

The English soldier's coat, resembling the Norfolk jacket, is one of the models in evidence in the spring display.

MINARET OVERSKIRT

A Novel Minaret Overskirt of Blue Serge. Blouse of White Mousseline, Trimmed With Bias Folds of Blue Cloth.

USE OF DETACHABLE LINING

Careful Dresser Will See the Advantages That Come From This Simple Precaution.

The careful woman will find it advisable to instruct her seamstress to make a detachable lining of fine net or habutai silk to wear beneath the blouse, of georgette crepe, of radium or of some one of the new striped silks. Such a foundation should have sleeves rather loosely shaped and terminating just above the elbow. In warm weather the perspiration across the back and on the arms is apt to stain or fade the fine material of the outer garment.

The lining should be made separately and then loosely tacked to the inside of the blouse about the neck and shoulders. It will then be easily removed for a visit to the laundry or for other renovation. Two linings for a fine waist are better than one, because this insures a greater preservation of the outer fabric through cleanliness of the inner, and while one lining is being laundered the other may be readily adjusted to the blouse. This same idea applies to the frock of silk or of satin. Of course, it is not advisable where the outer fabric is of sheer material like organdie, thin voile or kindred materials.

Allowance should be made for shrinkage when making up a new blouse or dress. A couple of extra blouse inches should be extended beneath the belt and at the top of the skirt the material may be turned back so that after it comes from the first tubbing it may be let down without serious inconvenience.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Biege and greenish khaki colors are fashionable for spring.

The latest silhouette has a gradual flare from the shoulder downward.

Plaid skirts, cut in points, are worn with tight-fitting, plain bodices.

The afternoon blouse should be made of chiffon, net, lace or silk.

Soft crepe meteor makes a useful and pretty frock for afternoon wear.

Very large sailor hats are shown—that is, very large in the crown.

A great deal of silk will be used in spring costumes, especially white.

High, close-fitting choker collars are worn by women with long necks.

Petticoats that resemble Turkish trousers are called Turkish petticoats.

The separate skirt has developed many gores—from five to twenty-four.

Some of the new suits in military effects are trimmed with nickel buttons.

Skirt Flounces.

The two and three-flounce skirts continue in vogue, the change in style being noted in the fullness of the flounces, especially the bottom one, which is about four yards around. And many of the flare skirts have two or three bands stitched on the upper edges only. These are sewed at about knee depth and lower. This mode is especially pretty when the bands of plain colors are combined with striped material.

HELENA, MD., VICTIM HELPED WONDERFULLY

F. E. Reeder Thinks Remedy Is Worth Weight in Gold.

F. E. Reeder of Helena, Md., took Mayr's Wonderful Remedy for disorders of the digestive tract. He had tried many remedies and was skeptical. The very first dose of this treatment convinced him.

The results were astonishing. Mr. Reeder wrote:

"Your remedy has helped me wonderfully. I have told a lot of people about your medicine and how it has helped me. It is worth its weight in gold. I will never be without it in my home."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.—Adv.

Does Egg Dance at Seventy-Eight.

Albert Pankopf, seventy-eight years old, bent and white-haired, danced blindfolded among 18 eggs, laid in two rooms at intervals of a foot, for several minutes without breaking a shell. For more than fifty years Professor Pankopf has been performing this feat, but at the annual Schlachtfest of the Saxonia and General German Benevolent association he danced as never before. The years dropped from him as he danced. When the music stopped the old man fell into the arms of a spectator. "Weak heart," he gasped. He soon recovered himself and bowed in response to the cheers.—St. Paul Dispatch.

CUTICURA SOAP BATHS

Followed by a Little Ointment for Baby's Tender Skin. Trial Free.

They afford infants and children great comfort, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healment of eczemas, rashes, itchings, chafings and other sleep destroying skin troubles. Nothing better at any price for the nursery and toilet.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

No Wonder.

She—How pale the moon is!

He—Yes; it's been out late for several nights.

If men were judged by their necktties not more than one in every 500 would pass the examination.

Have You a Bad Back?

Does your back ache night and day, making work a burden and rest impossible? Do you suffer stabbing, darting pains when stooping or lifting? Most bad backs are due to hidden trouble in the kidneys and if the kidney secretions are scant or too frequent of passage, proof of kidney trouble is complete. Delay may pave the way to serious kidney ills. For bad backs and weak kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills—recommended the world over.

A Virginia Case

J. T. Fox, West St., Culpeper, Va., says: "I was laid up in bed for a week with disordered kidneys. My back ached almost constantly and the kidney secretions were irregular in passage. I tried much medicine, but got no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They restored me to good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

EVERY HORSE OWNER SHOULD KEEP A BOTTLE OF

YAGER'S LINIMENT

There Is Nothing Just as Good For

SPAVIN	GALLS
SWEENY	SPRAINS
WOUNDS	SCRATCHES
SWELLINGS	COLLAR BOILS, &c.

SOME TESTIMONY:

"I unhesitatingly pronounce Yager's Liniment the most wonderful Horse Liniment I have ever used. Have been handling and training horses for speed for twenty years and have had hundreds of different brands of so-called horse remedies. I wish your Yager's Liniment the large sale it so well deserves, and recommend it most highly."

B. L. TUPT, Salem, N.J.

Driver and Trainer of Wm. Penn, Record, 1:28

LARGE BOTTLE, 25c., at Dealers

Prepared by

GILBERT BROS. & CO., INC.

BALTIMORE, MD.

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE.

RHEUMACIDE

The Old Reliable Remedy

for acute, chronic or muscular

RHEUMATISM

Rheumatic Gout or Lumbago

RHEUMACIDE is not a preparation that gives only temporary relief, but it is designed to remove the cause and drives the poison from the system.

At All Druggists

WOMAN WOULD NOT GIVE UP

Though Sick and Suffering; At Last Found Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Richmond, Pa. — "When I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a dreadfully rundown state of health, had internal troubles, and was so extremely nervous and prostrated that if I had given in to my feelings I would have been in bed. As it was I had hardly strength at times to be on my feet and what I did do was by a great effort. I could not sleep at night and of course felt very bad in the morning, and had a steady headache.

"After taking the second bottle I noticed that the headache was not so bad, I rested better, and my nerves were stronger. I continued its use until it made a new woman of me, and now I can hardly realize that I am able to do so much as I do. Whenever I know any woman in need of a good medicine I highly praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. FRANK CRAMER, 3146 N. Tulip St., Richmond, Pa.

Women Have Been Telling Women

for forty years how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored their health when suffering with female ills. This accounts for the enormous demand for it from coast to coast. If you are troubled with any ailment peculiar to women why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It will pay you to do so. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Rose Tree Bloomed at Christmas.

A pretty story of a rose which bloomed at Christmas in front of some trenches occupied by a German regiment of guards in France is told in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The rose bush was growing in a huge hole torn by a shell in front of the guards' trenches. The little plant soon became the jealous care of every man of the company before whose trench it grew. To their intense delight, on Christmas eve the rose tree bloomed. The company decided to send the rose to the emperor. The kaiser was delighted and promptly ordered the poet, Richard Voss, to write a poem about the incident. The poem has now been printed, and a copy of it is to be sent to every guardsman concerned in the affair.

A Mix-Up.

"I was afraid there would be some international complications in consequence of the stupid blunder our waiter made at our luncheon."

"What was it?"

"He served out the French sauce with German silver."

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent disease. A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers or six sent express paid for $1. H. SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

She Thought Differently.

Wifey—What do you consider the chief cause of divorce?

Hubby—Wives.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU For Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Vacuum cleaners are finding a good market in Scotland.

A man's sins seldom find him out until after his neighbors get next.

Rheumatism

For Young and Old

The acute agonizing pain of rheumatism is soothed at once by Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub—it penetrates to the sore spot, bringing a comfort not dreamed of until tried. Get a bottle today.

RHEUMATISM

Here What Others Say:

"I highly recommend your Liniment as the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used. Before using it I spent large sums of money trying to get relief of the misery and pains in limbs and body, so I tried your Liniment both internal and external and I found quick relief, and now am well and strong again."—*Geo. Curtis, 826 N. 16th St., Springfield, Ill.*

Here's Proof

"I wish to write and tell you about a fall I had down fourteen steps, and bruised my neck and hip very bad. I could not sleep at all. I sent my wife for a 25 cent bottle of your Liniment and in two days' time I was on my feet again."—*Charles Hyde, 1385½ Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

for neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and bruises.

All Druggists, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.

Dept. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

To cure costiveness the medicine must be more than a purgative; it must contain tonic, alterative and cathartic properties.

Tutt's Pills

possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

DAIRY TALE

EXCELLENT RATION FOR COW

If Farmers Would Depend More on Silage and Less on Pasture Herds Could Be Doubled.

A good ration for cows giving milk is silage twice a day, corn fodder once a day and all the bean forage they will clean up, with about one pound grain or concentrate to every three pounds milk the cow gives. If the beans were pulled before becoming too ripe and secured without much rain falling on them, the forage makes good feed. Roots are valuable to increase the flow of milk.

If we would depend more on silage and less on pasture, our dairy herds might easily be doubled and the farm enriched accordingly. Many farmers have been slow to awaken to the fact that dairying brings excellent returns. Many unprofitable crops are still raised where the land might better be growing feed for live stock.

Permanent pasture is a waste unless the land cannot be plowed. Every acre should be made to raise feed for stock to the limit of its capacity, and this should be fed right on the farm, returning the fertility to the soil.

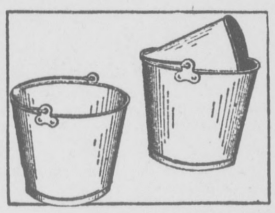
PAIL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Where Clean Milk Is Produced Small-Top Receptacle Is Necessary to Exclude Bacteria.

The United States department of agriculture has this to say about milking:

"In modern dairies where clean milk is produced the small-top milk pail is a necessity, as such a pail presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of the small-top pail greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from average dairies. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any tinner can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail by the addition of a hood, as shown herewith.

Milkers should be allowed to milk only with dry hands. The practice of wetting the hands with milk is a filthy habit and is liable to cause the



Open and Small-Top Pails.

cow's teats to chap in the winter time. Milking should be done quickly and thoroughly, with no violent jerking of the teats. After each cow is milked the pail of milk should be removed immediately to the milk house.

The milker should remember always that he is handling a human food which is very easily contaminated. Soap, clean water and towels must be readily accessible. The hands should be washed after milking each cow.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR COWS

No Harmful Effects If Fed in Moderate Amounts Along With Variety of Other Feeds.

(By E. G. WOODWARD, Nebraska Experiment Station.)

A Nebraska subscriber writes: "Is the feeding of cottonseed meal harmful to dairy cows if fed right along?"

If cottonseed meal is fed in moderate amounts along with a variety of other feeds, there are no harmful effects.

Ordinarily a cow should not be fed more than two pounds daily of cottonseed meal. As a usual thing it will not take this amount to properly balance a ration made up of common dairy feeds.

At present prices cottonseed meal is a very cheap source of protein and should undoubtedly be used much more extensively by Nebraska dairymen than it now is.

MUD HOLES IN COW PASTURE

Clean Shore Is Blessing to Fly-Pestered Animals—Many Annoyances Are Avoided.

A cow pasture mud hole is a veritable nuisance. To get away from the flies the cows will wade in the mud until their legs and even their udders become completely plastered. Then added to the annoyance of stamping and kicking at flies at milking time we have the added annoyance of being obliged to milk cows with chapped teats.

A clean lake shore or river or brook in the pasture is a blessing indeed to the fly-pestered cows, but the mud hole should either be drained or fenced out of the pasture. Foul in the foot with cattle, and grease heel with horses, is the result of tramping back and forth from mud holes to dusty grounds.

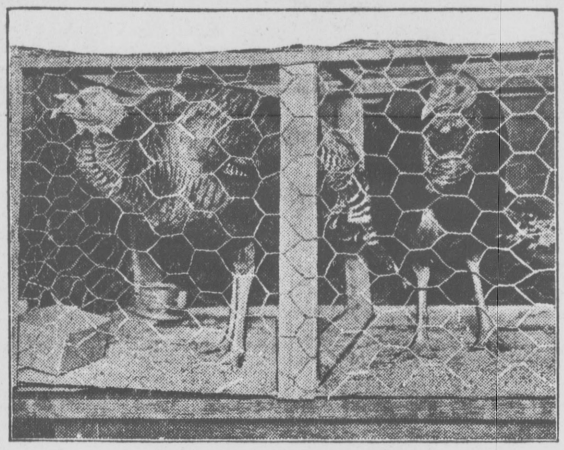
Sell the Boarders.

The greatest loss in the herd usually comes from the number of boarders it contains. Your wits should discover these boarders; fatten them and sell. There will be more profit at once.

Watch the Market.

Prepare to sell milk, cream or butter as your inclinations and market seem to require. There is money in either when managed as they should be. Act towards this as to any other good business.

TURKEY IS A SELF-SUSTAINING FORAGER



Turkeys Cannot Stand Confinement.

(By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.)

There is no other kind of live stock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will poultry, and no kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys when handled properly.

The fact that turkeys will, from the time that they are six weeks old till winter sets in, gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range, assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower.

They may be termed self-sustaining foragers where they have sufficient range.

The chance of profit in the production of turkeys is gradually improving as a result of a more general use of the flesh.

There cannot be much opportunity for growing poults to maturity when they are hatched late in the season, they may be sold for broilers at a good profit.

No dish is more valued in our large cities at the present time than broiled poults.

Turkeys that are hatched early in the spring would grow to weigh from fourteen to twenty pounds by Thanksgiving week.

These weights are often exceeded by the best growers, but as they are the most popular and the most readily produced they are suggested as the most advisable.

The average yield of turkey hens is from eighteen to thirty eggs, each of which can usually be counted on to produce a living poult.

The question of profit from keeping turkeys simply resolves itself into the ability of the grower to bring them to marketable size. This can readily be done if care and attention be given to all the requirements of success.

Six standard varieties are more or less grown in this country: Bronze, Narragansett, Buff, Slate, White and Black.

The main differences are in size and color of plumage. The Bronze and the Narragansett are the largest, the Buff and Slate are the medium, and the Black and White the smallest.

Much improvement has been made in the size of the Whites of late, and they have moved up to contend for first position, some of them having passed the thirty-pound mark.

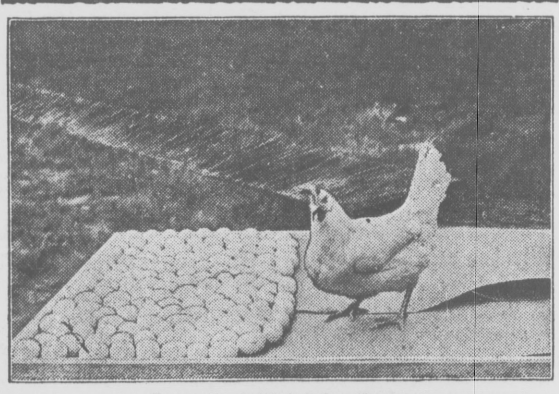
The same statement may be soon made of the Black, as they have greatly improved during the past few years.

In addition to the foregoing there is the nonstandard variety known as the Bourbon Reds. They might well claim the position now held by the Buff turkeys, being quite like them and more largely grown for the market than are Buffs.

Insects That Bother Fowls.

In eastern and middle states about all of insect life that will bother the poultry are some forms of lice; but South, besides the lice there are chiggers and fleas to worry them.

SELECTION OF THE MONEY-MAKING HENS



A Year's Work Before Her.

Can you tell the "boarder" from the steady layer in your flock? Can you tell the hen that lays 30 eggs a year at a time when they sell at retail for 18 cents a dozen from the hen that lays six times that number and at the right time?

The hen that produces three or four eggs a week, and is on the job nearly all the year around, is always hustling. She is the first hen off the roost in the morning and the last one on at night. She is always foraging, following the plow in the spring in search of grubs and cutworms, roaming the woods and fields during the summer, devouring many injurious insects, busily gleaning about the threshing machine or gorging herself on weed seeds in the fall.

She is the hen that is unafraid, the hen with the bright eye and the scarlet comb. She is always singing as she works, and is always at work, scratching away for dear life, making her own living.

During the winter months you will find her on the sunny side of the straw stack, working busily, while her unproductive sisters sit huddled together with closed eyes in some protected corner of the barnyard. She is always alert, wide-awake and hungry, this model egg machine. She does not set early in the season, and if she does, she is easily broken up.

If you visit her upon the roost at night, you will find her crop full to bursting with the food which means vital warmth in winter and ample nourishment at all times. And if you seize this opportunity to examine her pelvic bones, you will find them soft and pliable, and set well apart, while her boarding neighbor near by has a half-empty crop, and hard, unyielding pelvic bones, set close together.

Watch your flock closely, learn their habits and their language. They are as individual in their habits and characteristics as so many women. Find and keep the hard worker and full feeder, the "early bird" hen, who is always in good condition, and consign her overfat, unproductive sister to the stew kettle or the butcher's shop.

Then every hen on the farm may cock her saucy head on one side in an alert, businesslike manner as if to say: "Look at me. I earn my living." And you, looking at your paid-up bills, and the new clothes, shoes and schoolbooks and the small luxuries for the wife and children, will gladly say: "Yes, you are a noble example of the Great American Hen."

GRASS AND GRIT FOR CHICKS

Small Quantity of Meat Cut in Small Pieces Should Also Be Given—Temperature of Brooder.

It is well to have some finely chopped up grass and some coarse grit for the chicks and a small quantity of meat cut up in tiny pieces, or some of the manufactured foods that contain meat will help to grow them wonderfully.

The temperature of the sleeping compartment of the brooder should be at about ninety degrees during the first three of four days. The temperature should be taken about half way between the floor and the top of the brooder.

At the end of four days the heat should be decreased gradually until the young birds are three weeks old, when 70 degrees at night will be sufficient.

Scraps to Fowls.

Be sure as I feed the table scraps to the fowls. Milk is one of the best feeds for egg production.

GREEN FOOD FOR THE CHICKS

Finely-Cut Lettuce, Cabbage or Chick Weed Is Beneficial—Give Some Dry Oatmeal.

Do not feed wet or sloppy food to the little chicks. Finely-cut lettuce, cabbage or chick weed is very beneficial to them. A pan of dry oatmeal for them to pick at is also of great utility until they are about three weeks old.

Young chicks should be taught from the first to eat anything that is good for them, such as wheat screenings, millet seeds, cracked corn, whole wheat and baked cornmeal.

Wheat and cracked corn should be always the predominating food after the fourth day.

Avoid Horse Meat.

We are opposed to feeding horse meat to fowls. The meat from a healthy horse, killed on account of some accident, is no doubt safe, but the bulk of horse meat comes from horses that have died or been killed on account of some ailment.

HOME TOWN HELPS

SOUNDS A DISCORDANT NOTE

Plan for Civic Beautification Is Opposed by Leading Pittsburgh Journal.

At Atlantic City the United States department of agriculture proposes to demonstrate for the country what can be accomplished in civic beautification by transforming bare lots, street terraces, portions of playgrounds and vacant property into flower gardens. Alexander Weintrob, who last year visited Europe to see what is being done there to spread the beautification movement among the people has been designated in charge of the Atlantic City plan. Substitution of flowers for vegetables in lot development will be urged generally, it is said, if it succeeds there.

The project, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, recalls the free seed largess. If the department of agriculture is going to try to make those seeds grow, something that few of the recipients of congressional bounty have been able to do, it may be all right, but it seems as much a waste of governmental effort as the seed distribution is of public money.

Civic beautification, further observes the Dispatch, might well be left to the various communities themselves. If Atlantic City householders or lot owners prefer vegetables to flowers, in the hope of cutting down the cost of living or making money supplying the tables of visitors, why should Uncle Sam intervene? Just at this time, with so many important crop problems to be considered, the department might be more profitably employed on practical work.

TREES ON PUBLIC STREETS

New York Authority Would Have Municipalities Take Up Work of Planting and Care.

The New York State college of forestry at Syracuse university is urging the municipalities of the state to take up public control of street tree planting and preservation in the same manner as public control is exercised over other street improvements. During the last year the college has made investigation of the shade trees in many cities and towns of the state, including New York city, Syracuse, Binghamton, Amsterdam, Mt. Vernon, Newburg and Olean. It has been found that thousands of shade trees are dying along the streets of the cities due to past mistakes in selection of varieties and in spacing the trees at the time of planting.

Within the cities of the state there are, it is said, 20,000 miles of street capable of sustaining a growth of 5,000,000 shade trees, which can be made worth $100,000,000 in increased property value. Buffalo spends annually about $75,000 for planting and conservation of shade trees along its public streets.

Almost half of the land area of New York state is better suited, it is said, to the growing of timber than to agriculture. Agriculture alone cannot solve the land problems of the state. Forestry and agriculture are co-ordinate, and together will bring about the most effective utilization of the soils of the state and of the country. —New York Press.

PAYS TO GUARD THE TREES

Either on Street or Lawn, It Is a Mistake to Leave the Saplings Unprotected.

Young trees, especially street trees, should be protected and supported by tree guards placed around them immediately after planting. For street trees, a wire or metal guard is most economical. For lawn trees, a single stake firmly driven into the soil is usually sufficient. Leather or canvas straps should be used to attach the tree to the support.

Cultivation of the soil for three feet around the tree is beneficial during the first years of growth. Loosen the top soil with a spade or hoe a sufficient number of times during the season to keep down weeds and grass. A mulch of leaves or manure in the fall retains moisture and acts as a fertilizer when spaded under. During the hot, dry periods of the summer months, watering should be done once or twice each week, not oftener. The feeding roots which take up the moisture are at a distance from the trunk equal to the length of the branches, and the water should be applied liberally, but not too frequently, to these feeding roots.

Improving the Little Red School.

At its recent annual meeting in Springfield the Illinois State Teachers' association passed resolutions, of which this was one:

"We favor a law requiring the erection of schoolhouses on plans providing for proper heating, lighting, ventilation, seating and other sanitary arrangements, as provided by the department of public instruction."

Improvement of the facilities, accommodations and surroundings of country schools is a highly important development. Better rural schools will aid materially in checking the drift of the population from the country to the city.

Earthquake Distribution.

Rev. H. V. Gill, an English clergyman, on studying the dates and places of occurrence of 889 earthquakes, found that 674, or more than three-quarters of them, occurred in sequences, the successive units of which were separated by a week or less. Mr Gill believes that any great displacement of the crust of the earth makes the earth to rotate unevenly or "wobble," and that the unevenness of motion has to be neutralized by displacements in other regions, where they will balance the original displacement.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES TO CALIFORNIA'S EXPOSITIONS AND THE PACIFIC COAST

Low round trip fares are now in effect via the Scenic Highway of the Northern Pacific Ry. to California's Expositions via the North Pacific Coast. These tickets permit liberal stop-overs and enable the tourist to include both Expositions as well as a stop-over at Yellowstone National Park via Cardiner Gateway.

If you will advise when you will plan your western trip, I will be pleased to quote rates, send a copy of our handsome Expositions folder as well as Yellowstone National Park and travel literature, and assist you in any way possible in planning your 1915 vacation trip. A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, 517 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.—Adv.

Dictating Aloft.

When the military aeroplane is scouting, it usually carries two men. One is the pilot, who runs and steers the craft; the other is the observer, who marks the placing of the hostile troops, the position of their guns, the movement of trains, and the like. The observer also makes many sketches of the ground over which he is flying—work that often interferes with his writing notes and memoranda. In certain conditions of flight, too, it is often hard for him to use a pencil and paper. To obviate that difficulty, the military aeroplane, says the Scientific American, now frequently carries a phonograph, with a speaking tube running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight, he can record his observations, and still have his hands free for his field glass or his sketching pencil.

A Familiar Cackle.

Fine music and fine poultry were two things of which little Ella's father was very fond. Recently he bought a talking machine, and among other records was one of a very brilliant aria by a great coloratura soprano. The baby listened closely to the runs of the bewildering music until the singer struck some high arpeggios and trills at the close, when she exclaimed:

"Daddy, listen! She's laid an egg!" —Ladies' Home Journal.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Busy Over Here.

Bacon—My neighbor thinks he could settle the fighting over in Europe.

Egbert—Why doesn't he go over there and do it?

"Oh, he's too busy trying to settle the fighting in his own home."

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC And Drives Malaria Out of the System.

"Your 'Babek' acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are sufferers and in need of a good tonic!"—Rev. S. Szymanowski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. **Elixir Babek,** 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcels Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Its Case.

"So Austria, they say, is going to fight Italy partly with the spread of cholera."

"Yes, their attitude seems to be, 'Plague take them!'"

The man who doesn't know enough to go in when it rains gets many a free shower bath.

Shot silk is poor material for use in making war balloons.

Good tobacco is what every smoker wants.

The careful man makes sure he gets it by asking for Fatima Cigarettes.

Fatimas are simply good tobacco blended to suit the greatest number of men.

Have you smoked a Fatima lately?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

USE OUR SILO and cut your feed bill in half. Catalogue and information free. G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y. Liberal Terms to Live Agents.

Do You Want to farm in Florida and get rich, healthy and happy? If so, buy rich land from L. L. BARNHILL, Charlotte Harbor, Fla.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

$10 TO $100 paid for Moving Picture Plays. We help you to write and sell them. Details free. Progressive Pub. Co., 20 Knickerbocker Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

LADIES!!

USE GILBERT'S

JEWEL TALCUM POWDER

The Talcum of Quality, for refined people; Perfume rich, lasting, and exquisite; Powder of velvety fineness.

In Glass Jars—15c. and 25c.

Sold by all dealers.

MADE BY

GILBERT BROS., & CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 16-1915.

The Prune Club.

"Why is the bass drummer always a dyspeptic?" asked the thin boarder, coming to breakfast.

"Because the bass drum is tough," said the giddy blonde typewriter between bites.

"Not right," said the thin man.

"Because beats don't agree with him," suggested the fat boarder, wiping his brow with his paper napkin.

"All wrong," came from the thin one. "Guess you'll give it up. Because the drum goes against his stomach."

DON'T VISIT THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS Without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, or dissolved in the foot-bath. The Standard Remedy for the feet for 25 years. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet and prevents swollen, hot feet. One lady writes: "I enjoyed every minute of my stay at the Expositions, thanks to Allen's Foot-Ease in my shoes." Get it TODAY. Adv.

When a man has something that he can't sell and can't even give away he can always raffle it off.

Put your money in a boiler factory if you are looking for a sound investment.

The reasons for *Certain-teed* Roofing

Every buyer needs the proper assurance, when he pays for the best quality, that a second or third quality will not be delivered. The market is flooded with too many brands. Some manufacturers with poor facilities too often meet competition by cutting quality. Some wholesalers buy any old quality, put their labels on it, and say it is the best. Our *Certain-teed* label is backed by the written guarantee of the world's largest manufacturer of asphalt roofings. It gives each buyer the assurance wanted, and our unequalled facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell it at a very reasonable price.

These are the reasons for

Certain-teed Roofing

We invite every one interested to come to our mills and see how we make the goods. We know that our *Certain-teed* Roofing is the best quality that we can make. It's the best quality that can be made to last and remain waterproof on the roof. It is made with that one purpose in view. We also make cheap grade, poor quality roofings to meet the demand for very temporary roofs, but the *Certain-teed* label goes only on our best quality, longest life product. It is the grade which carries our Company name and endorsement and guarantee—1-ply **5 years, 2-ply 10 years, 3-ply 15 years.**

If you want the right quality and want to be sure you are getting what you pay for, insist on the *Certain-teed* label. The price is reasonable. No one can tell the quality of a piece of roofing by looking at it. The man is not living who can take three kinds of roofing of different qualities and tell with any degree of accuracy the length of time each one will last on the roof. He cannot tell their relative values by looking at them. Why take the chance of guessing, when you can get the safest guarantee on the best quality goods at a reasonable price.

If for any reason you do not care for the highest quality—if you want a temporary roof, we also make goods sold at the lowest price on the market, because we have unequalled facilities and are making approximately a third of the entire asphalt roofing and building papers of the whole world's supply. Our facilities enable us to beat all competition on price goods as well as on *Certain-teed* quality.

The difference between the total cost of the goods, the freight, the laying, etc., between quality goods and price goods is insignificant. It is much better policy to cut out the guessing and let the manufacturer of real responsibility insure you on all the vital points. He knows what he puts into the goods and what they will do—you can then insist upon getting everything as represented.

General Roofing Mfg. Co.

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City Boston Chicago Pittsburgh Philadelphia Atlanta Cleveland Detroit St. Louis Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle London Hamburg Sydney

LET'S BOOST BUSINESS

Less Politics—More Prosperity

We have had enough starvation business—enough of political "curb-ale" of every party, with their smashing and busting—enough of politicians who promise economy and honesty in order to get into office and then practice unheard of extravagances and then play for votes or party rather than for principle and right, etc. The cost of living is not going down. Let's go after good times and make enough money to pay for the cost of living, whatever it may be. We don't want cheap living—we want good business and good times for everybody and if we all pull together we will get them.

The game of the politician is to promise every thing. Many of them ought to be prosecuted for fraud on account of the difference between what they promise and what they deliver. They're worse than the business man who overadvertises the quality of his goods. Let the business interests, from the laborer to the superintendent, from the office boy to the president, from the hired man on the farm to the owner of the farm, remember that they have a common interest in good business and a square deal in business. Stop listening to the fakers and let's boost ourselves back into good times. It can be done. No more knockers and fake prophets are wanted. We are going to be too busy to listen to any except those who promise "good business" legislation.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Henry Smith, of Smyrna, spent Tuesday with W. A. Scott.

Miss Ethelwyn Maloney is the guest of Miss Elsie Wright, in Newark.

Ebbie Burris, of Dover, was a visitor in town this week.

Miss O. Clark, of Newark, is visiting Mable Harmon.

Mrs. Rosa Evans, of Middletown, spent Tuesday with D. B. Jones.

Lester Daniels, of Camden, N. J., has returned to his home here.

Rev. F. C. MacSorley and wife, of Federalsburg, spent Thursday with Richard Hodgson.

Mrs. John Morris and daughter Ethel, of near Smyrna, visited Walter Lee and family Tuesday.

Mrs. John Townsend and wife, Archy Finley and wife, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in town.

Joseph Daniels and wife have sold their home here and will locate with their son Harvey Daniels and family.

Mrs. John Townsend was called to the home of her brother Daniel Collins on Monday, on account of the death of her son Leroy Collins. Much sympathy is extended from here.

Dr. Herman Naylor and wife, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Flizabeth Voshell, of Smyrna; Scott Naylor and wife, Gordon Naylor, and wife, Miss Sanborn, Mrs. Lofland and George Crossan and wife, of Wilmington, were in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary E. Money after an illness of several months died at the home of her son William C. Money, Saturday morning, at the age of 70 years. Her death was a great loss to the community in which she lived. She was a member of the Methodist church since her childhood and her record was of a bright cheerful disposition, a true and faithful companion, a kind and devoted mother and a true friend. She was always ready and willing to do a kind act in time of sickness or trouble, and was a very patient sufferer. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Warren Burr. Interment was made in the town cemetery, Tuesday afternoon. One son and three brothers survive her.

DELAWARE CITY

DELAWARE CITY, Del., April 13.—The minstrel show given in Assembly Hall last night for the benefit of the public school was a success and a nice sum was realized. The money will go for repairs on the roof.

The 139th Company is having boat practice in preparation for mine laying.

Sergeant-Major Penstroum has arrived in Fort duPont to fill the vacancy left by Sergernt-Major Michael Flemming, who was sent to the Canal Zone, Panama.

The tennis court in Fort duPont has been improved and put in shape for the coming season.

The electric light lines damaged during the recent storm have been repaired and all local lines are now in good shape.

With the opening of spring many improvements have been made in Fort Mott, N. J. Trees have been planted and transplanted, grass has been planted, new roads have been built, a golf link built and the buildings have been painted and remodeled.

Mrs. Francis W. Clark gave a tea party at her home in Fort duPont Tuesday afternoon. The following were present: Mrs. Philip Koening, Mrs. Pierre V. Kieffer, Mrs. William Menges, of Fort duPont; Mrs. Harry S. Steele and Mrs. Ralph E. Haines, of Fort Mott, N. J.; Mrs. Charles Jefferson and Mrs. Lincoln, of Delaware City, and Mrs. Irene Toul, of Detroit, Mich.

The old style cannon balls that have been lying around Fort duPont have been collected and placed in piles in front of the principal buildings.

County Balances

County Treasurer Charles H. Lippincott submitted the following report of county balances to the Levy Court Tuesday afternoon:

Credit Levy Court	$ 3,000.00
Credit Third street bridge	118,270.47
Christiana hundred	2,269.27
Mill Creek	2,948.58
White Clay Creek	4,416.91
Pencader	371.23
New Castle	3,970.70
Red Lion	1,467.53
St. Georges	5,428.21
Appoquinimink	2,653.32
Blackbird	2,958.08
Brandywine	12,040.41

$15 Suits

We sell more suits at $15 than at any other one price; we must sell good ones or we would not sell so many. We can give you every size in almost every good kind of new cloth.

Regular sizes 34 to 42 chest
Stout sizes 36 to 46 chest
Short sizes 34 to 40 chest
Slim sizes 36 to 42 chest
Extra sizes 44 to 50 chest
Long Stouts 40 to 50 chest

We can fit you, we can please you; we can save you money because we have the goods and want your trade and influence.

Special Custom Tailoring

Sack Suits, $20 to $40; with Special Patterns and values at $25. Cut, Fit and Style guaranteed or we do not want you to have the garments.

MULLIN'S BIG HOME STORE
WILMINGTON

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Bulk Garden Seed. EVANS' EXCHANGE STORE.

Get prices on your Seed Potatoes at EVANS' EXCHANGE STORE.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal W. C. JONES.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

FOR SALE.—Cabbage, Tomato, egg and pepper plants. A. W. TATMAN.

FOR SALE—Soy Beans. Apply to R. A. COCHRAN, Phone 250-5. Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Government inspected Easter grown Seed Potatoes at EVANS' EXCHANGE STORE.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

We now have stored under cover NUT SIZE COKE for cooking purposes. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

For the neatest and best cleaning of your Spring Straws, Panamas and Felt Hats, apply to F. D. PINDER.

FOR SALE—2,000 seven-foot Chestnut Posts, $8 per 100. FRANK S. CLAYTON, Chesapeake City, Md.

HAY FOR SALE.—Cattle and colts pastured. Ready May 1st. ROBERT S. CARPENTER, Port Penn, Del.

ALL KINDS of FERTILIZER stored in our warehouses by BAG or TON for immediate delivery. Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

HIGH GRADE LEHIGH pea, nut, stove and egg coal always on hand and UNDER COVER. BEST GRADE GEORGES CREEK soft coal. Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE—Seed Oats, Genuine Maine Grown Seed Potatoes shipped direct from Maine in Eastman Heater Cars to Middletown, Del. Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FARMERS—Your Lime orders are now in season. We offer Run Kiln, Pulverized, Hydrated and Ground Limestone. Highest Carbonate. Lowest prices. Prompt shipments. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1915,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northerly side of Beech street, between Maryland Avenue and Van Buren street and at the distance of sixty-eight feet, more or less, from the Easterly side of Van Buren street, at a corner of land of Charles Wirt, Sr., adjoining the lot on the East; thence northerly by a line of said Wirts land and parallel with Van Buren street sixty-one feet six inches to a corner; thence westerly, and parallel with Beech street seventeen feet to a corner; thence southerly, parallel with the first described line and Van Buren street sixty-one feet six inches to the aforesaid northerly side of Beech street, and thence thereby easterly seventeen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frank Dobrowolski and and Mary Dobrowolski, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 15, 1915.

YOU CAN'T HELP BUT LIKE OUR CLOTHES.

1ST. BECAUSE THEY WILL PLEASE YOUR EYE.

2ND. THEY WILL FIT YOU.

3RD. THE STYLE WILL BE NIFTY.

4TH. THEY WILL WEAR WELL, BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE RIGHT, OUT OF THE RIGHT SORT OF ALL-WOOL STUFF.

5TH. OUR PRICE WON'T BE HIGH.

COME IN; YOU WILL DO BUSINESS WITH US.

J. B. Messick
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Lewis' Sanitary Meat Market

At the old Echenhofer stand you will find us ready to supply you with the best Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, etc., at the lowest possible Prices Stop in at your convenience or phone us your next order. Phone No. 86.

J. E. LEWIS, Middletown, Del.

JOS. R. HELDMYER
Cash Store
Groceries

Eggs 17 and 21c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 40c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

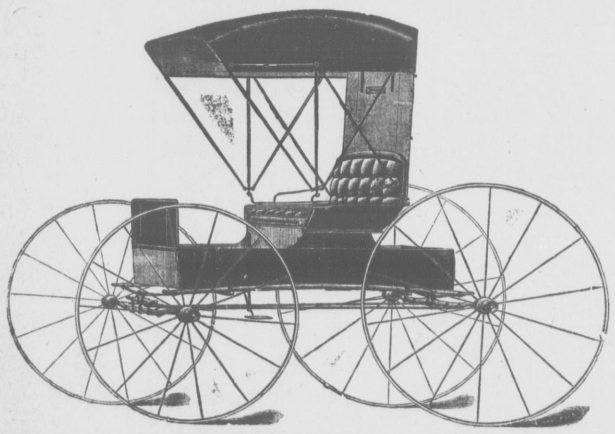
Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET
PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Transcript, $1.00

J. F. McWHORTER & SON



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON
MIDDLETOWN, - - DELAWARE.

STORM DELAYS OUR Easter Finery Show

The worst snow storm ever known in April! That's the phenomenal weather event that in part defeated our Big Easter Hat and Garment Sale! Blizzards and pretty Easter Hats, Coats and the rest, don't match well! As a consequence Fogel & Burstan, as well as other merchants, have had fewer buyers for their stylish Easter Goods than they would have had but for this terrible storm with the roads blocked for several days after.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the old proverb, and it has proved true in this case, for this frost-bitten Easter trade is turning out to be a good thing for those buyers who storm stayed failed to make their usual Easter purchases on time, since it enables them now to do their Easter shopping more cheaply than on the earlier days.

But inasmuch as these Spring Hats, these Spring Suits etc., are just as fine goods as those bought a trifle earlier, just as much in style, the same goods, in fact, only—thanks to this weather calamity—offered at reduced figures, we guess our Customers will not object!

COATS AND SUITS

For example, we offer a number of lovely Silk Poplin Suits that were $18—now for $13.50. Other suits in Wool Poplin and Serge, every one made in the latest style, that were $15—now go for $12.00.

SPRING HATS

Those who have failed for bad weather reasons to get their Spring Hats, can now find in our still complete stocks the particular shape or style that will please them, with this difference only, that we have reduced the prices a little.

So too, our selections of Dresses, SPRING COATS, WAISTS & SKIRTS are still complete—indeed, have been replenished since the Easter Sales, and our prices, as usual, are lower than elsewhere.

LAST "ONYX" HOSIERY DAY

Remember! This is the last day of our famous "Onyx" Hosiery Sale for 1-3 off! We advise you to use this chance to get highest grade Hosiery for these prices NOW, for this "Onyx" Hosiery after today's sale, goes up to its usual price to stay till our next annual 3 "Onyx" Days sale.

Fogel & Burstan
Middletown, - Delaware.

Banning's PURE FOOD Store

Coffees and Teas

Ours is the Home of good Coffees and Teas! We are special agents for the famous Chase & Sanborn high grade Coffees and Teas that are noted for their superior "cupping" qualities, as the trade puts it.

In these goods you will discover a marked purity and excellence—indeed, this is guaranteed by the trademark and signature of the Chase & Sanborn firm. On Saturday, April 24th, we will give at our Store a demonstration of these choice brands of Chase & Sanborn Coffees and Teas, and we cordially invite our patrons and the general public to visit us on that day, and test the delicious brews. Nobody need buy unless so minded—we merely want to emphasize the fact that Banning & Son are carrying not only the **finest** stock of Coffees and Teas, but a **larger** line of both than ever before—no less than 18 different kinds, in prices ranging from 15c to 50c! So we can suit everyone's taste.

Should you get a kind that does not suit, you have only to bring or send it back, and try another, for we **guarantee satisfaction**, or cheerfully return your money.

Fruits and Vegetables

We wish to call attention to the fine Fresh Fruits and Vegetables which our larger facilities permit as to carry in greater quantities—a full selection of them all in their season, kept fresh and secure from flies and dirt.

General Merchandise

Our patrons must not forget that we have just received a fine lot of dry-goods of various kinds, and for these or for anything you may want, our clerks will be at your service if you call, or if you prefer to order, call us on Phone No. 60, and your wishes will receive prompt attention.

M. BANNING & SON